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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1898.

The hazing incident at the Naval Academy has been closed by an order read to the naval battalion from the bulletin board in the cadets' upper quarters and stowed away among the archives of the Academy. The order, which covered half a dozen pages or more, referred by name to three cadets who were more particularly connected with the affair, and who had been called on for personal statements, and warned them that they may be thankful that no more serious consequences have happened to them than the public reprimand. The order said: "The report of the Board developed the fact that the majority of the members of the fourth class had been harassed and annoyed by upper classmen. The Naval Academy is intended to train young men for the duties they are to discharge as naval officers, but, if lessons like these are to be carried forward into their future lives, who shall know where such training will stop? They will be unfit for the service. The Department has given to this subject most careful consideration. It is aware of the fact that many earnest efforts have heretofore been made to eradicate the practice of hazing. It has been condemned by Congress, by every Secretary of the Navy, by every President, and it is especially reprobated by the enlightened public sentiment of the day. It is, too, a public injury to the service because many Congressmen look upon the Academy with disfavor where it is practiced. It is hoped that the subject is presented in such a light that the cadets will take the matter in hand themselves and resolve by every means in their power to discourage hazing. The cadets who shall take the lead in effecting so beneficial a reform, will render a service to the Navy of inestimable value, and the Rear Admiral commanding earnestly appeals to the cadets to take this matter in hand in a manly way and stop this vicious practice. The Department is in thorough accord with the views expressed in this order, and, in case of a revival of hazing at this institution, in any degree, severe measures will be resorted to for its suppression, though in so doing many of the innocent and unoffending may have to suffer with the guilty."

Since the publication of the order, there is a movement in the classes to stop the custom of hazing. The upper class men have taken the matter in hand, and say that the present fourth class, the legitimate successors to the right of hazing in the Naval Academy, shall not inherit this prerogative, because they complained and brought the system to the notice of the authorities. For this they shall be deprived of their ancient rights and privileges. The backbone of hazing is the encouragement it has received from the upper class men, and not a few of the younger officers. One of the strongest influences that has kept up the system has been that no third class wants it written in the annals of the Academy that hazing ceased in its time.

The Adjutant General reports 2,565 deaths by disease from the beginning of the war to Sept. 30. In May the whole force was 168,929, in August 274,717. The average at the end of September would be 259,830 for Regulars and Volunteers together, but the average during the three months of severe sickness was 272,595, or very near the maximum. Probably the average rate of mortality was very close to 95 in 10,000 for five months. We are indebted to Mr. John B. Langer, managing Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, for a note upon the average yearly mortality of insured persons, who represent a healthy, sound class of persons not subject to unusual conditions of exposure. He takes from the "American Experience Table," constructed by Mr. Shepard Homans from the experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the figures of mortality from the age of 20, when it is 78 persons yearly in 10,000, to the age of 30, when it is 84 per 10,000. The average of the eleven years of just those ages which are most commonly found in a newly recruited army, is 80.9 per 10,000. The mortality in the Army was therefore two and a half times as great as in the insured lists, but the five months covered by the Army figures included about three months of more or less violent epidemic, which is a larger proportion than the insured would have in any year. This comparison with the rate of mortality among insured lives is the most trying that could be made and it bears out the contention, which the Army and Navy Journal has maintained invariably, that the medical service of the Army was conducted with great ability and skill. Remembering that nearly 50,000 soldiers were sent to tropical and sub-tropical countries and obliged to endure field exposure during summer months, this record deserves to receive the most honorable recognition.

Maj. Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., on his way to Havana, arrived in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 18, from Washington, D. C., and had a conference there with the President, and Secretary of War Alger.—Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has established his headquarters at the Buena Vista Cottage, Marianno, Cuba.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is rapidly putting a stop to the public disorders which have been rife of late. He is stern, but just, says a recent dispatch, and shows no favoritism to any nationality.—Maj. Gen. William Ludlow has selected Lieut. Col. W. M. Black, C. E., as the Engineer member of his staff, which means for Havana a sanitary condition which that city has never had before.—Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, commanding at Pinar del Rio, seems to have

found much favor there. A correspondent writes: "The Cubans are enthusiastic over Gen. Davis, who, in a proclamation, says: 'Citizens of Pinar del Rio: I come as a friend, not as an enemy. The trochas will be destroyed, blockhouses will be made peaceful dwellings, and machetes will be used only for work. Your heroic sacrifices are already rewarded. The past belongs to history. Look to the future and let peace and prosperity be your aspirations. They are in your hands.'—An Americus (Ga.) correspondent says: Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger, left here Dec. 15, having been assigned to the command of a division. His departure was generally regretted, as he was a very efficient commander. Q. M. A. M. White, of the 12th New York, accompanied him, having been appointed an aide on his staff. Gen. Ernst succeeds him as commander of the brigade.—Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, U. S. A., is again in Chicago for duty, this time not as Adjutant General, but as Commanding General, temporarily, of the Department of the Lakes.—Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., is making energetic and ample provision for medical attendance and supply of those of our troops in Cuba who may have to go on the sick report.

It was repeatedly stated in the press last summer that Gen. Shafter owed his assignment to the command chiefly because he was a Michigan man and an intimate friend of the Secretary. In an issue of the Journal in October it was shown that General Shafter's selection was in a large measure due to General Miles's recommendation that he should be chosen. Just how well General Shafter was known to Secretary Alger may be gathered from a statement made to a representative of the Army and Navy Journal by the head of the War Department while on the recent trip South with the President. General Alger spoke in terms of high commendation of General Shafter, and also of General Lawton, whom both he and the President regard as one of the finest officers of the Army: "I first met General Shafter," said the Secretary, "in 1866 when in company with General Logan I made the trip to San Francisco to attend the Grand Army meeting. At the time I was Governor of Michigan and took with me a party of friends in my private car. I did not know then that General Shafter was from my State, nor did I learn it until after the detail of the General to command the Santiago forces, when some newspapers said it was due to the fact that he was a Michigander. When in San Francisco on this trip I met the General at some dinner, I believe, but saw very little of him. The next time I saw him was years later, and when he was detailed to proceed to Tampa I had not known him much better. It can, therefore, be seen that General Shafter was certainly not assigned to Santiago because he was a Michigan man. One of the first things done by me when I entered the War Department was to examine the records and history of all officers who had been 'jumped' by the previous administration in making promotions, and I found that Col. Shafter and Col. Wheaton had suffered considerably. I requested the President to undo this injustice and to give Wheaton and Shafter the first vacancies to the next higher grade, which was done."

Owing to a fire at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., on the evening of Dec. 19, which was followed by an explosion of powder, several men of the 7th U. S. Art. were killed and a number injured. The list of dead thus far given is Privates John Sullivan, Harry T. Harris, Frederick Kull, William H. Butler and one body not identified. The number of men burned and injured number about thirty. Among these are Corporal Robert L. Bryan, Battery A; compound fracture of leg, badly burned. Pvt. Henry Clay, Battery H; legs and back burned. Pvt. Joseph Evalin, Battery H; face and hands burned. Pvt. Flannigan, Battery A; leg injured. Pvt. John Kirwin, Battery F, 4th Art.; splinter in left leg; badly burned. Pvt. McHenry, Battery A; wounds on body; face and hands burned. Pvt. Thomas Powers, Battery A, 7th Art.; burns on face, hands and body. Pvt. Salter, Battery A; wounds on face and body. Pvt. L. T. Street, Battery H; body and face badly burned. Pvt. Samuel Weil, Battery A, 7th Art.; wounded in head, face and hands cut and burned. The fire started in a large stable, all the horses in which, to the number of 150, were gotten out in safety. The explosion was caused by a quantity of powder stored in the west end of the stable.

The official dispatches show that General Wade was to command the first troops sent to Cuba, who were to land at Mariel. General Shafter was ordered there as the advance guard of Wade's Corps, and his control of the expedition to Santiago was due to the fact that his division was the one ready for embarkation, when the order came to change the destination of the first troops to be sent to Cuba from Mariel to Santiago. All is well that ends well, and the result was the prompt capture of Santiago, the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and the surrender of a force of Spaniards in excess of the numbers of the invading army.

The War Department is without information regarding the reported illness of General Brooke and knows of nothing that should interfere with his prompt resumption of the duties of Governor General of Cuba. Every facility will be given him for the successful administration of the military government of Cuba, including a large staff, composed of officers of high rank. General Chaffee will be Chief of Staff, and orders were issued this week assigning General Ernst, C. E., and Lieut. Col. Dudley, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, to

duty on General Brooke's staff. These staff selections are in addition to those already announced.

The proposed institution of honor medals in the Navy and the list of promotions for meritorious service may obscure the fact that the United States is really very chary of gifts of this kind. The "Military Gazette" of New South Wales says that the Victoria Cross was given to 179 men in the Indian Mutiny, 100 in the Crimea, 28 in the Zulu War and 15 each in Afghanistan and New Zealand. The Crosses given for other campaigns do not run into two figures. None of these affairs, except the Indian Mutiny, compares with our Civil War in daring adventure, and of course all of them put together do not approach the number of men we put in the field, but the honor medals recorded in the last Army Register number only 141, and the certificates to enlisted men, 28. During the last year there have been one or two additions to the medallists. There have been so many swords of honor presented by personal admirers lately that an impression is given of great liberality in such matters, but this exuberant giving does not spring from Congress.

On Tuesday the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs held a regular meeting and considered in a brief manner the nominations of naval officers to be advanced in rank for meritorious services during the war. Further consideration of this question has been postponed by the committee until after the holidays. At the same meeting of the committee an informal discussion was held of the suggestion of the Navy Department to increase the Navy. Senator Hanna stated at the meeting that it was his opinion that any increase in the vessels of the Navy should be limited to the actual requirements of the occasion. The constant improvements made daily in naval architecture make it, in his opinion, expedient for the United States to wait as long as possible before making any large increase in the Naval establishment. Similar opinion was expressed by other members of the committee, and as the question was not formally called up no action was taken.

A member of the Board on uniform calibers for small arms informs us that while the Board favors a uniform gun it does not necessarily follow that the change will be immediate by any means. If a uniform caliber is adopted the Navy will undoubtedly take the Army caliber. Six years ago when the new Navy small arm was selected the Army was then but lightly supplied with its new weapon, and at the time it was insisted that if there was to be a uniform caliber the change should take place then, and not after both services had been equipped with distinct guns. The Army now has 150,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and the output of the factories is about 400 weapons a day. The Navy is almost completely equipped with the new small arm as well. The findings of the Board appear in another column.

It is stated at the War Department that for the present it will be impossible for this Government to guarantee the representatives of the Cuban provisional government payment for the Cuban army out of the revenues of the island. According to the best calculations which have been made by the United States authorities, the revenues which will be derived from Cuba for some time will only about support the provisional administration. Of course, it is expected that under the new government the island will eventually be more than self-supporting, but it will take time to re-establish her industries. This Government is very desirous of seeing the Cuban army receive its pay and will do all in its power to have the money forthcoming as soon as possible.

A contract with the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company for additional mail service to Puerto Rico, was signed on Dec. 15. The following dates of sailings of regular mails from New York were announced: Jan. 6, 20 and 31, by the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, and Jan. 14 and 26, by the "Red D" Line. The new arrangements provide for five regular sailings a month from New York to Puerto Rico, and additional sailings in connection therewith around the island at least once a week Cuba will be supplied with three mails a week by the Plant Line, running between Port Tampa and Havana.

In one of his speeches while on the late Southern trip with the President, Secretary Alger said: "One hundred and twenty-five thousand of our Volunteers have already been mustered out and returned to their homes. One hundred and fifty thousand, including the Regulars, fully armed and in excellent condition, still remain in the field ready for service. Shall they be ordered to further conflict? Let us hope not. But their presence, at least in large part, will be indispensable until peace is ratified and the Regulars are increased in numbers to take their places."

Army officers have been assigned to duty as Collectors of Customs in ports in Cuba as follows: Major Tasker H. Bliss, at Havana; Captain Wirt Robinson, at Cienfuegos; Captain T. F. Davis, at Santiago; Major L. S. Roudiez, at Matanzas; Captain W. P. Evans, at Cardenas; Captain J. F. R. Landis, at Caibarien; Captain W. Y. Stamper, at Manzanillo; Captain George A. Cornish, at Nuevitas; Captain J. Bigelow, at Sagua La Grande; Captain E. A. Ellis, at Guantanamo; Captain G. K. McGonnigle, at Garacoa; Captain F. S. Folts, at Batabano; Lieut. W. P. Newcombe, at Trinidad; Captain W. F. Blauvelt, at Santa Cruz; Captain H. C. Benson, at Zaza.

Urgent requisitions have been made by the commanding officer at Manila to General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, for large supplies of telephone and telegraph instruments. General Greeley will honor this requisition at the first opportunity. Nearly all of the telegraph and telephone lines in Cuba have been turned over to the control of Captain Hellens, of the U. S. Signal Corps. Colonel Dunwoodie, of the Signal Corps, is now en route to Cuba, where he will, as we stated last week, assume the duties of Chief Signal Officer of the island. He will be assigned to the staff of Major General Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba.

A board of officers has been convened at the War Department for the purpose of readjusting certain differences which have occurred between the Departments of the Commissary General and the Quartermaster General. The Board is composed of the following officers: Colonel George B. Davis, of the Subsistence Department; Colonel William S. Patten, of the Quartermaster's Department; Major Charles Shaler, of the Ordnance Department; Captain E. L. Munson, of the Medical Department; Captain George B. Sage, 6th U. S. Art., and 2d Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, of the 6th Art.

There are no more Army retirements for age in 1898. Those in 1899 are General Officer Brig. Gen. W. R. Shafter, Oct. 16; General Staff, Paymr. Gen. T. H. Stanton, Jan. 30; Chief of Ordnance, D. W. Flagler, June 24; Col. A. B. Carey, Asst. Paymr. Gen., July 12. Line Officers—Cavalry; Lieut. Col. S. T. Norvell, 9th, Feb. 14; Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th, Aug. 16. Artillery, Col. William Sinclair, 7th, Feb. 15; Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d, March 27. Infantry, Capt. W. Gerlach, 3d, Nov. 15; Maj. H. G. Brown, 12th, Dec. 28.

The Infantry promotions we published last week dispose of all the 1st Lieutenants of that arm, subject to regimental promotion and carries the list 18 numbers below Edward Lloyd the last 1st Lieutenant subject to regimental promotion. The Senior 1st Lieutenant is now Woodbridge Geary, of the 19th Regiment.

The footnote in the Army Register 1898, giving the name Lloyd as the last on the list for regimental promotion gives his number as 112, which was his number in the Register of 1897, his number in the 1898 Register being 83.

The building of large barracks on Goat Island in San Francisco Bay indicates that the present system of training naval apprentices exclusively or chiefly in steam vessels and abandoning the cruises in sailing ships is likely to be made permanent. According to a contemporary it needs only the building of large barracks at Newport to drive out the War College and establish there "a naval academy for apprentices" and this is alleged to be the secret motive for advocating the removal of the War College to Annapolis.

General Lawton is epigrammatic in his speeches is nothing else. During the recent Southern tour of the President he was frequently called on for some speech, but invariably bowed and thanked the audience for its courtesy. General Shafter made some few speeches, but they, too, were brief. The longest one delivered by General Lawton, and one of the best, was that given at Montgomery: "I am not an orator; I am a soldier; I am not a hero; I am a Regular."

General Snyder, in command of troops in the province of Puerto Principe, cabled the War Department this week from Sancti Spiritus as follows: "Yellow fever has convalescing. Surgeon reports little fear of spread. General health of command excellent. Great suffering and many deaths reported daily among natives from starvation. Benevolent societies could accomplish much by contributing food and medical supplies until the industries of the province are reopened and embarrassments of the poor cease."

While the report of the Small Arms Board recommends the ultimate adoption of a uniform caliber for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps there is no probability of this taking effect for perhaps a year or more and probably not then. The report of the Board was unanimous, and it was a foregone conclusion from the beginning that the majority would find in favor of the Army caliber, though the report does not specifically state that this should be adopted.

Orders have been issued by the War Department directing the 4th, 12th and 17th Regular Inf. to proceed to Manila, by the way of New York, on Jan. 15. The 4th is at present stationed at Fort Sheridan; the 12th at Jefferson Barracks and the 17th at Columbus Barracks. These troops will relieve three Volunteer regiments now stationed in the Philippines.

The selection of Maj. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., as Collector of Customs of the port of Havana, and in charge of all the customs business of Cuba, is a most satisfactory one. Maj. Bliss, besides being one of our best artillery officers, is a practical business man, and a linguist, two of the languages spoken fluently by him being Russian and Spanish.

The Journal is informed by high authority that Secretary Long contemplates resigning from the Cabinet and will leave Washington soon after the New Year. It is said that his reasons for leaving the Cabinet are his desire to be with his family in Massachusetts and to again resume his law practice. Gossip assigns Assistant Secretary Allen to the head of the Department.

PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY EXAMPLE. SOME USEFUL LESSONS FROM OUR CIVIL WAR.

We have before us three works differing in character but each offering its special contribution to those teachings of experience so greatly needed at this time and for the future. The story of Grant's life, by Mr. Garland,* has no value in a strictly military sense, for of all those who have written on this subject he seems to be the one least capable of receiving and conveying an intelligent idea of the operations of war. He shows good sense, therefore, in avoiding, so far as he can, battle descriptions and military criticism, and confining himself to the story of Grant's personal history. To this he has made an interesting contribution by original researches, by his skill in marshalling facts and his ability as a delineator. He throws new light on some of the events in the personal history of General Grant before the war, and enters more fully than any one else has done into the details of his experiences during the days of his humiliation. Of the 524 pages in the volume only about 50 are devoted to a description of Grant's campaign, if we can apply the term description to general statements which give no impression of the distinctive characteristics of a particular battle or campaign. The capture of Fort Henry is disposed of in five lines. On page 242 Mr. Garland tells a story which, so far as we know, is new. It apparently comes from General Wilson, and accords with what is known of the inhospitable manner in which Grant was received when he went to Chattanooga to take command. Mr. Garland says: Col. J. H. Wilson, Grant's Inspector General, had started with him from Bridgeport, but had taken another road. When he arrived he found Grant and Thomas sitting gloomily by the fire, neither saying a word. There was a puddle of water where Grant sat and he looked thin and pale, but grim and reserved.

"General Thomas," said Wilson, "can't you get General Grant some dry clothing?"

The old General started up.

"Why, bless me, yes; why of course. Willard," he said to his colored man, "send for some dry clothes for General Grant." He then resumed his seat. Grant remained perfectly silent. Wilson spoke again: "General Thomas, General Grant is hungry. Can't we have something to eat?"

Again the old General started up.

"Why, certainly; of course; we're to have some supper presently."

"This curious discourtesy on the part of General Thomas was not lost on General Grant, though he said nothing concerning it either then or afterward. He put aside the dry clothing, but ate the food, keeping his own counsel."

It is interesting to find Mr. Charles A. Dana, in his volume of Recollections, speaking of General Grant as "An uncommon fellow—the most modest, the most disinterested, and the most honest man I ever knew, with a temper that nothing could disturb and a judgment that was judicial in its comprehensiveness and wisdom. Not a great man, except morally; not an original or brilliant man, but sincere, thoughtful, deep, and gifted with a courage that never faltered. . . . Always holding to his friends, and just even to the enemies he hated." Other characteristics of Grant are described in equally glowing terms. It is all true, but it was hardly expected that Mr. Dana would be found saying it. His work helps to explain his differences with General Grant, for it shows how incompatible his position was with cordial good will on the part of the officers whose armies he visited. However much they may have liked Mr. Dana personally, they knew he was there to report upon what he saw of their deficiencies and shortcomings. In these "Recollections" he gives only casual extracts from the confidential and gossip letters he sent to Stanton, but these are sufficient to show the general character of his correspondence. His mission was a useful one; his judgments upon officers were sound, and he undoubtedly helped to establish in good relations with the War Department those who were able to stand his searching inquiry into their abilities and personal characteristics. As a record of contemporary impressions of our Civil War, and of the principal actors in it, by one whose opportunities for observation were extraordinary, and whose keenness of observation and skill as a raconteur makes what he says always interesting, this volume has not only present interest but enduring value.

To the military student Colonel Henderson's Life of Stonewall Jackson, in two octavo volumes,† is one of the most valuable of the numerous works relating to our war period. If he immortalized Jackson, and gives him the first place in the Southern pantheon, he presents substantial reasons for doing so, and his clear descriptions and intelligent study of the fields on which Jackson won his laurels are full of instruction for those who seek in biographies of great soldiers lessons for their own guidance.

The career of Jackson offers another illustration of the fact that great captains owe their fame to the breadth of their strategic conceptions, rather than to their tactical skill. Strategy combined with hard fighting was the secret of Stonewall Jackson's success; he gave less attention to tactics, the maneuvers executed in the presence of the enemy. His plan was to force the attack at some unexpected point, reserve his fire until he had closed with the enemy and then deliver one deliberate fire and charge. He preferred "fire by file" (independent firing) to volley firing, as it gave an idea of a heavier attack. He kept his men well in hand by the most rigid discipline, which spared no one and was the most exacting in the case of officers. He suspended from duty, for example, a Virginia captain who permitted his men to use for their camp fires on a cold night the fences on his own farm, in violation of an order to respect the rights of private property.

Personally the most modest of men, officially Jackson was the most exacting of commanders, "and his purpose to enforce a thorough performance of duty, and his stern disapprobation of remissness and self-indulgence, were veiled by no affectation of politeness." Still he showed tact in adopting the harsh rules of discipline to a body of high-spirited and inexperienced civilians until he made them thoroughly obedient to his will. He had none of the showy qualities that win the applause of the unthinking; he was duty personified, and nothing more. But he knew when to relax as well as when to be unyielding, and he was one of the most patient of instructors, his experience as a professor in the Virginia Military Institute having taught him how to adapt his knowledge to the requirements of the ignorant.

These characteristics, and the recognition of his undaunted courage, his thorough mastery of his profession, and his zeal for the perfection of his command, soon won for the unpopular ex-professor the enthusiastic devotion of his soldiers. If he did not spare them when the emergency called for exertion, and was unrelenting in his discipline, he led them to victory and gave them a glorious place in the history of the Confederacy. He was watchful to see that his men were not broken down by long continued marching. He rested the whole col-

umn very often, if only for a few moments at a time. He encouraged his men at the halt to lie prone on the ground, saying: "A man rests all over when he lies down." It was only when he intended a surprise, or when a rapid retreat was imperative that he sacrificed everything to speed; the measure of the soldiers' comfort was the necessities of the campaign and battle. He believed, with all experienced soldiers, that it was more saving of human life, and thus more humane, to subject his men to the fatigues and privations of the march, and the dangers of battle, than he might bring the issue of war to a speedy conclusion, than to suffer them to rust in camps and become demoralized and discontented by inaction.

If exacting with others, Jackson did not spare himself. He was practically his own chief of staff; he never divulged his plans and he carried his reticence so far that the members of his staff were not only debarred from their commanders' confidence, "but they became the unconscious instruments whereby false intelligence was spread." He gave them orders, and their business was to see those orders were obeyed. The elaborateness of his preparations for deceiving the enemy went so far that when on a secret expedition his men were forbidden to ask the names of the villages through which they passed; and it was ordered that to all questions they should make the one answer: "I don't know." Having occasion himself to cross-examine one of his soldiers, who did not know him, Jackson was met by his stolid reply to all questions, "I don't know," until out of all patience, he asked, "What is the meaning of all this?" "Well," was the reply, "Old Stonewall and General Hood gave orders yesterday that we were not to know anything at all until the next fight." Jackson laughed and rode on. "Always mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy, if possible; and when you strike and overcome him, never give up the pursuit as long as your men have strength to follow." "To move swiftly, strike vigorously, and secure all the fruits of victory is the secret of success in war. Such was 'Stonewall Jackson's way.'"

Well trained as his men were, however, and great as was their experience in the harsh school of war, they never attained to the discipline of the regular soldier, and Colonel Henderson takes pains to show how superior this is. Speaking of Bull Run he says (p. 186, Vol. 1):

"The regular battalion, composed of young soldiers, but led by experienced officers, alone preserved its discipline, moving steadily in close order through the throng of fugitives, and checking the pursuing troops by its fire and confident bearing. The remainder of the Army dissolved into a mob. 'The old soldier,' wrote one of the Regular officers a week later, 'feels safe in the ranks, unsafe out of the ranks, and the greater the danger the more pertinaciously he clings to his place. The volunteer of three months never attains this idea of discipline. Under danger, and even excitement, he flies away from his ranks, and hopes for safety in dispersion.' Again at Gaines's Mill, a year later, it was the division of Regulars who 'showed a solid front amid the throng of fugitives; not a foot of ground had they yielded until their left was exposed by the rout of the remainder.'"

Colonel Henderson devotes many interesting pages to a study of his hero's personal characteristics and to refuting ridiculous stories which misrepresented him. If he prayed long and often, and saw the visible finger of God in every incident; if he made the Bible his textbook, and found in Joshua's account of his operations against the enemies of Israel the best model for an official report, he was no sour-visaged Puritan, and was as free from cant as from self-deception. If he was a regular attendant upon the preaching of the gospel, whenever the opportunity offered, he usually went to sleep in church.

"He was never a prominent figure at the camp service. Rather than occupy a conspicuous place, he would seat himself among the privates; and the only share he took in directing the proceedings was to beckon men to the seats that respect had left empty beside him. Those who picture him as an enthusiastic fanatic, invading like the Puritan dragon, the pulpits of the chaplains, and leading the devotions of his troops with the same fervor that he displayed in battle, have utterly misread his character. The humblest soldier in the Confederate Army was not more modest and unassuming than Stonewall Jackson."

In the early days of the war Jackson's chief of staff was a Presbyterian clergyman, and his quartermaster one of the most vigorous swearers in the Confederacy. Grant had his counterpart in Rawlins, which suggests the possibility that these two great soldiers felt the need of having near them some one who could give unrestrained expression to the feelings their principles compelled them to repress in themselves.

In many respects there is a curious analogy between the careers and the characters of Jackson and Grant, but we cannot stop here to draw the parallel. It is interesting speculation as to what would have happened had they met on the field of battle. After Jackson's death "Lee never again attempted these great turning movements which had achieved his most brilliant victories. Never again did he divide his Army to unite it on the field of battle." Even had Jackson lived, it would hardly have been safe for him to do so in the presence of so vigorous an opponent as Grant. The conditions of 1864-5 were not those of 1862-3, and this author shows very clearly how the early commanders in Virginia suffered from the intermeddling of the civilian authorities. He draws a useful parallel between our experience and that of England from whom we derive our military system, faults and all. Here, as in England, disaster has followed the attempts of Cabinets and war officers to direct operations on the chess board of war by the light of their unaided wisdom. If Wellington won at Waterloo, it was in spite of the Cabinet of 1815, which did its best to lose that battle. "It is a significant fact," Colonel Henderson says, "that during the War of Secession, for the three years the control of the armies of the North remained in the hands of the Cabinet, the balance of success lay with the Confederates. But in March, 1864, Grant was appointed Commander-in-Chief; Lincoln abdicated his military functions in his favor, and the Secretary of War had nothing more to do than to comply with his requisitions. Then, for the first time, the enormous armies of the Union were maneuvered in harmonious combination, and the superior force was exerted to its full effect. Nor is it less significant that during the most critical period of the 1862 campaign, the most glorious to the Confederacy, Lee was Commander-in-Chief of the Southern armies. But when Lee left Richmond for the Northern border, Davis once more assumed supreme control, retaining it until it was too late to save off ruin."

"Yet the Southern soldiers had never to complain of such constant interference on the part of the Cabinet as had the Northern; and to Jackson it was due that each Confederate General, with few exceptions, was left unhampered in his own theatre of operations."

Jackson made an early struggle for independence, and the fact that he was able to secure it explains his triumphs over opponents whose coat-tails were held on to by trembling officials at Washington, who, in their ignorant zeal to cover all points at once scattered their troops in the field beyond the possibility of efficient co-operation. It is a humiliating story of wasted effort, of useless sac-

riches of life and treasure, yet at the same time it offers a useful lesson if rightly read and applied. The fact that Jefferson Davis, who was a graduate of the Military Academy, and a veteran of the war with Mexico, "as a director of military operations was a greater marplot than even Stanton," shows that it was the system which was at fault, and not the men. The opportunity is now before us to correct this system, or to perpetuate it under conditions that will make it more than ever dangerous to the Republic.

Which shall we do? Let Congress answer.
 *Ulysses S. Grant: His Life and Character. By Hamlin Garland. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.
 †Recollections of the Civil War, with the Leaders at Washington and in the Field in the Sixties. By Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War from 1863 to 1865. With portrait. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
 ‡Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War. By Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, Major, the York and Lancaster Regiment, Professor of Military Art and History, the Staff College, Author of "The Battle of Spichenen," "A Tactical Study," and "The Campaign of Fredericksburg." In two volumes, with portraits, maps and plans. Longmans, Green & Co., London, New York and Bombay.

THE GATLING CAST-STEEL GUN.

The accounts of the tests given the Gatling steel-cast 8-inch gun Dec. 15 show that ordnance officers have not changed their opinions of unforged steel weapons, since they knocked two of them to pieces ten or fifteen years ago. Five rounds were fired with brown prismatic powder. A half charge was fired first, Dr. Gatling's son turning on the electricity from behind a sand bank, while the ordnance officers retired to a safe distance. The gun withstood the test, and thirty pounds more powder were added, bringing the charge up to 132 pounds. In the fourth round the service charge of 135 pounds was used. The test being successful, two more rounds were fired, one with 141 pounds of powder and the other with 142 pounds. The highest pressure reached was 37,000 pounds. This has been exceeded already with the Hobbs 5-inch unforged gun, in which 49,000 pounds was reached.

These successes show that the development of the despised unforged gun has gone on despite the unfavorable opinion of ordnance experts ten years ago, but meanwhile the development of the forged gun has continued also and pressures above 80,000 pounds have been recorded. The opinion of ordnance officers is therefore unchanged. It always was "You cannot make an unforged gun that will stand the pressures we get now in the forged gun." Ten years ago the figures were lower, but now with higher figures their conclusions are the same. Whatever development the unforged gun has enjoyed had its source in the enterprise of private manufacturers. The problem remains where it was and the unforged gun can equal its rival only by making a more rapid rate of improvement. We all know that such ratios lessen in quantity the nearer perfection is reached which gives the advantage to the new gun. On the other hand, the methods of producing the structural change in the steel needed for strength are more occult and are less understood with the unforged gun and even if its manufacture were to be begun in earnest, it would be a long time before it could accumulate a body of experience comparable in the slightest degree with that which forged guns have.

The Gatling gun tested last week will now be committed to the care of the Ordnance Department, and receive at least 300 rounds if it stands so many. It ought to be and doubtless will be tested to destruction, for anything short of this mark leaves an imperfect record. We trust, however, that it will be tested in a spirit of fairness, and with a sincere desire to determine its merits, whatever they may be. The resources of metallurgy are not exhausted, and the studies of the most celebrated experts in the world are turning toward the development of the qualities of steel by the manipulation of heat effects rather than by mechanical treatment. The forging of armor plates has made but insignificant advances compared to the fundamental improvements that chemistry and physical manipulation have introduced. It is to them alone that we owe the reduction in caliber from seventeen to twelve inches.

It is amusing to read the inspired criticisms of the new gun, of which the following is a good specimen: "Ordnance officers say that Dr. Gatling's gun must prove equal to the built-up gun now in use in the Army and Navy. What the American Government wants, they declare, is the best gun money and skill can devise, and cost can only be a matter of minor consideration. The fight now, they say, is between the hooped gun and the wire gun." Remembering that this "fight" is due entirely to the initiative of Gen. Miles and that so late as last week, the Chief of Ordnance expressed his disapproval to the President's commission, it is very evident what kind of a fight this is to be.

This contest ought to be waged on terms that are more favorable to new guns than ever before, for the use of smokeless powder seems to remove to some extent that wave action that has given such abnormal pressures in the past. So far as it has been used in tests, it has given a regularity of pressure unknown to large charges of brown powder, and if the Department would confine its tests to smokeless powder the new gun would have a better chance. We fear, however, that there is no hope of securing this benefit, though we believe that all tests should be assimilated as closely as possible to the conditions of warfare. The appropriation of \$18,000 is not enough to provide the smokeless powder for the 300 rounds.

The increase in the length of guns by ten calibers, which we have adopted lately, cannot fail to subject the built-up gun to greater strains than ever before, and to this extent the one-piece gun has the advantage. Whatever its future may be we congratulate the Ordnance Department on having before it three interesting and highly differentiated weapons, the built-up gun, the wire-wound gun, and the gun cast in one piece. Their work in the next year promises to be more interesting than ever before.

Dr. Gatling responds to one of his critics in a letter to the "Sun," in which he says:

"It is well known that great and pronounced improvements have been made in casting steel, and that now steel ingots in cast form can be made about as perfect in texture and strength as steel forgings. In proof of this assertion, Messrs. J. G. Johnson & Co., who own the Spuyten Duyvil Steel Works, New York, took a lot of cast steel and forged shells to Washington some months ago and had them fired at Harveyized steel armor plates at Indian Head, and, strange to say, the cast shells gave better results than the forged ones. In other words, the cast shells went through the plates without changing their form, making a clean hole, while the forged shells changed their form and made a ragged hole in passing through the plates. It seems evident that if shells can be made of a good quality of cast steel that will endure the stress of going through steel plates as stated, such material could be used in making high power guns.

"I wish it understood that my new 8-inch gun is not a mere simple casting, but that its interior was forged by the use of a rotary mandrel, when the gun was red hot in an annealing furnace; moreover, the alloys used

in casting my gun make the steel much stronger than ordinary cast material.

"It is needless to say that if guns can be made on my plan, which will be cheaper than any built-up guns, the United States Government can save millions of dollars by purchasing guns made on my plan, and which are needed in coast defenses and for naval service.

"I have no fear for the outcome of the trials. I believe my gun will stand as high pressures, and be even more durable than any built-up gun ever made. I am aware that a number of ordnance officers favor steel-hoop guns. They do not seem to take into consideration that the multiplicity of parts and the great number of joints in such guns cause weakness. A built-up gun may stand high powder pressures, but the expansions, contractions and vibrations that take place in firing tell with fearful effect at the joints. All practical workers in steel know that metal when in one piece is stronger and more durable than when made in a number of parts."

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Two important witnesses, Gen. Miles and Gen. Merritt, gave their testimony this week and brought out some interesting facts. Gen. Miles confirmed the accounts of confusion in freight arrangements at Tampa. Supplies were shipped in carloads without invoices or bills of lading. There was a lack of storehouse facilities and the roads were so blocked that at one time cars were held back as far as Columbia, S. C. The same conditions existed on the freight ships sent to Puerto Rico. He wanted to have separate rations put up, but the stores came in bulk, and as there were no invoices, it was not known exactly what was in the hold of a ship, so that frequently potatoes and onions would spoil before arrival, and the men did not get them, as they had to be thrown overboard. This caused great embarrassment, loss of stores, and deprived the men of their proper food.

Gen. Miles criticized severely the meat supplied to the troops both fresh and canned. Refrigerated meat had the same odor as an embalmed body and he read from official reports which stated this fact. If it were sent to men in this country he would forbid its use. He thought that chemicals might have been used in preparing it. It could not be used one day's haul from the coast. It was for these reasons that he had asked the Department to send no more beef. Puerto Rico was covered with cattle, and if paymasters had been sent down as he requested the Army could have bought all its beef for six cents a pound. Canned beef was as bad as the article which Gen. Miles referred to frequently as "embalmed beef." The canned beef was nearly all condemned by any officer who ate of it. He read extracts from commanding officers of different regiments condemning this kind of beef, all reporting that it lacked nutrition and produced dysentery and other troubles. When asked who was responsible for these provisions he replied: "You will have to ask some one in Washington, the Secretary of War or the Commissary General."

Col. Sexton—Congress provides for fresh beef. It was fresh beef.

Gen. Miles—No, sir, it was not fresh beef. There was a pretence that it was sent as an experiment, but it would have been better to send it to some one else than men who had no money to get anything else.

There was 327 tons of refrigerated beef and 198,000 pounds of canned fresh beef sent to Puerto Rico, and Gen. Miles considered that these supplies were the cause of much of the sickness. When the transports were loaded at Tampa it was found impossible to put more than fifteen thousand men aboard, and they were equipped as well as possible under the circumstances. It was most fortunate that the transports had good weather. If they had encountered a severe storm the loss of life, or the suffering, at least, must have been fearful. As it was, with fair weather, the men below, crowded in with the mules and supplies, could get on deck, which would have been impossible otherwise.

The commissary stores taken were sufficient, but the medical supplies were inadequate. He had left the loading, except for general directions, to the corps commander, Gen. Shafter. He found just before sailing that there were a number of pontoon boats provided which would be utterly useless for the purpose, and he himself had secured two barges from the owners there and had taken other steps, but the supply of such boats taken was inadequate. The expedition should have been furnished with launches, naphtha or steam, or with tugs, for towing barges from the ships to the shore. We relied largely on the engineer officers and the Engineer Department for these. In the second expedition to Puerto Rico these were furnished, but they arrived too late to render much assistance. It was the lack of facilities for disembarking that led him to change his first landing place from Fajardo to Guanica.

The transportation provided for the troops in Cuba was used to carry supplies to 15,000 or 20,000 refugees and 5,000 Cuban troops. A telegram from Gen. Shafter dated Aug. 4, which spoke of a chronic scarcity of medicines, and said four men had just died from that cause was read. There was at no time, said Gen. Miles, sufficient for the troops. He remembered seeing one train for the wounded in a drenching rain, with no covering over the wagons. The hospital accommodations were only of a temporary character. The shelter was bad, for the shelter tents did not shelter. When he reached Cuba he found the men gathering in houses and shacks which he immediately ordered to be burned.

His testimony about the conduct of the campaign in Cuba was very significant. He heard after arrival that when the expedition landed a scheme was supposed to have been concocted to precipitate a fight and leave Gen. Lawton out of the operations. It was usual in military operations to give men a rest after landing, but under this arrangement the men were moved on ahead. Referring to Gen. Young's explanation that he had asked Gen. Wheeler for permission to move ahead to secure a good camping place, which permission was granted and brought on the Guasimas fight, Gen. Miles said that Gen. Young could have camped on good, high ground at Siboney, which was much better than the position occupied by the Spaniards. That was all done in direct violation of orders. The operations were precipitated prematurely; if the men had had time to rest and get their supplies they would have been in proper trim for the attack on Santiago. Gen. Miles said: "I had nothing to do with the selection of Camp Alger. Maj. Seaburn, who is reported to have recommended it, was detailed to my headquarters, but he reported direct to the Secretary of War. He did not recommend Camp Alger, but suggested other localities. His report was made to the Secretary on May 19, and I received a copy of it on May 23. At that time no less than a dozen regiments had gone to the place selected."

Gen. Merritt described the operations at Manila. Owing to the smallness of his force, the Army was compelled to operate along the sea front in co-operation with the

Navy. Had there been a larger American force on hand, the city could have been taken from the high ground inland, but this was tactically impracticable without leaving the base at the mercy of both Spaniards and insurgents. The city's defenses were good. The Spaniards had excellent arms and plenty of ammunition; all they lacked was "sand." The engagement lasted not over two hours. The Army had both Spaniards and insurgents to contend with. The insurgents were very anxious to take part in the attack, but they were not notified when the attack would be made, as he was sure the entrance of the Filipinos into the city would mean unnecessary bloodshed and some looting.

The American losses were not correctly stated in the press reports. There were about one hundred and twenty officers and men killed and wounded. No accurate account of the Spanish loss was ever obtainable. The American forces, however, captured over 13,000 stand of modern arms, and the Spanish loss was known to be severe.

Gen. Merritt found the Volunteers as effective and as enthusiastic as could be desired. He regarded them as excellent troops.

The supplies were satisfactory at all times, except as to ice and milk for fever patients. There were no milk-producing animals in that region. There were some small cattle, apparently imported from China, but they gave no milk to speak of.

As to medical supplies and hospital conveniences, Gen. Merritt had heard no complaint. On entering the city the Army took possession of all the good houses it needed, and turned them over to the Medical Department. The sick and wounded were thus well provided for. The Army in the island depended upon local stock for transportation. This proved quite satisfactory, and he doubted the advisability of importing American horses or mules. He had been supported heartily by the administration and his only ground of complaint was that he had no Regulars to act as a nucleus. He wanted to have the 15th Infantry, but was told that he could not have it unless he furnished something to take its place. But he made the best he could of the situation, and distributed his staff officers to aid, and train first the Volunteer officers and then the men. This worked very well, and he was personally thanked, as were his staff officers, for this service. Gen. Merritt spoke highly of his civilian staff officers, who were intelligent, anxious to learn and to work.

Discussion arising over the relative merits of the Springfield and the modern small caliber rifle. Gen. Merritt said that personally he should prefer the Springfield with smokeless powder to the .30-caliber or the Mauser. As an instance of the lack of stopping power of the small-bore rifles, he said that one of his officers was shot through the leg in the Manila fight, and did not know it until the next morning.

The transportation of an Army across the Pacific without convoy, he thought a very risky business. Not getting a convoy, and fearing an encounter with Camara's fleet, a stop was made at Honolulu, and he went ahead on one vessel to find out the situation, preferring to surrender one ship with himself on it rather than the entire fleet. It would have been murder to have attempted to resist an attack from a Spanish fleet.

The Government Printing Office has published a third edition of "The Military Laws of the United States, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of War, by Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A." It is a very complete, carefully systematized and indexed compilation of military law as established by statute and determined by judicial decisions.—The "Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Vol. V, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1898," containing decisions by Robt. J. Tracwell, Comptroller, and Leonard P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller, is also published by the Government Printing Office. Many of the Comptroller's decisions we have reported from time to time as they appeared, and we have before expressed our opinion of the merits of Col. Davis's excellent work.—We are in receipt of the "Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution," for the year ending July, 1896. Government Printing Office. Most of the volume is occupied with valuable scientific papers, accompanied by a large number of interesting illustrations.—"No. XIV, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School Lectures," is on "Intervention," by Capt. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., instructor Department of Law.—The quarterly number of the "Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers" appeared in November. It contains articles by P. A. Engrs. J. K. Robinson and Charles A. E. King, Asst. Engrs. A. D. Houghton, U. S. N., and others with the usual editorial departments.—The "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, series I," have now reached to Vol. 7, the last volume being devoted to the operations of the North Atlantic Squadron, March 8, Sept. 4, 1862. This includes an account of the official dispatches from both Union and Confederate officials, as well as reports by foreign naval officers who saw the fight.

Lieut. J. H. Parker tries his hand at a description of General Shafter, with the following result: "General Shafter is a big man. This is not noticed at first glance. He is above the average height, but his corpulent figure does not indicate that he is full five feet nine inches in height, because his girth is of like proportion. His hands are big; his arm is big; his head is big. The occiput is especially full, and the width of head just over the ears is noticeable. There is plenty of room for the organs of combativeness. One would think he is probably a lover of children; during this interview he patted the head of an inquisitive dog, which evidently belonged somewhere on board the flagship, and which strayed into the room. His eyes are big, very full and very keen. As you enter he says curtly, 'Take a seat.' He waits, looking down, for you to state your business, then suddenly fixes you with a piercing glance, and goes to the heart of the subject by one incisive sentence, which leaves no more to be said. This description is a general type of several interviews with him."

D. Appleton & Co. have added to their "Story of the West" Series, edited by Ripley Hitchcock: "The Story of the Railroad," by Cy Warman (illustrated). Mr. Warman's facility in this department of literature has been demonstrated by his previous works, entitled "Tales of an Engineer," "The Express Messenger," "Snow on the Headlight," "The White Mail," "Paper Talk," etc. In the present work he describes the progress across the prairies of West of railroad construction, which has banished the "Great American desert" from the map, and relegated the American bison to the class of extinct species, with the mammoth, dodo, and great auk, and solved the problem of Indian control. Mr. Warman has the art of making commonplace facts interesting, and giving an air of romantic interest to the triumphs of the surveyor and engineer in subduing the wilderness.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE ARMY.

The discussion of the Army bill is entered into with great zeal and almost always with excellent discretion in newspapers all over the country, and a failure to treat this subject on any basis except that of an important national concern is certain to receive condemnation from every quarter of the country. The principles which underlie nearly all the arguments are that the Regular Army standard must be maintained so far as possible, and that it is absolutely needful to the constitution of a proper army that no civilians should be admitted except in the lower ranks, and that competent privates, so far as their numbers permit, afford a better source of appointment to 2d Lieutenancies than civilians. The strength of this feeling indicates that the whole problem of military defence has received careful attention and thought during the long peace we have enjoyed. No doubt it is to some extent one of the good results which flow from the maintenance of military societies, which by combining the comrades of thirty-five years ago in vigorous brotherhood have kept up a personal intercourse and interchange of military experiences that has a powerful effect in shaping public opinion whether that opinion will be effective upon Congress or not.

It should not pass unnoticed that these views, so favorable to the Regular Army, are a product of Volunteer Army experience; not a Volunteer Army in active service, but of the old force who now add to large experience in the field the conclusions derived from the maturity of another third of a century. It is to these old brothers in arms who rose through suffering to be soldiers that the Army now looks with certainty for wise support in this time when its deepest interests are in the balance.

A long and careful discussion in the "Boston Journal" is a good specimen of the sympathy with which the reorganization of the Army is treated in the best journals. Our contemporary favors the infantry provision of the Hull bill because it avoids bringing into the services new officers corresponding to the commissioned strength of twenty regiments. The Hull increase of one-fifth can be managed with more benefit to the Army than the doubled force for which the Miles bill provides. It is this question of enlarging the commissioned strength to which our contemporary especially directs its attention saying: "One thing, above all, on which the American people should insist is that no civilian or outside appointments to commissioned rank in the reorganized Army shall be made until after all of the Regular officers have been promoted. Here is the opportunity to render delayed justice to a gallant corps of men who have special claim upon the consideration of their country. Our Army is full of gray and grizzled Captains and Lieutenants, commanding companies, who, abroad, would be commanding regiments. Promotion will benefit these faithful, highly educated men, who have waited long for the larger responsibilities of their profession. It will benefit the country by giving them these larger responsibilities before they have passed the prime of usefulness. After the present Regular officers have been moved upward in order, and the organization of all the new regiments is complete, so far as it can thus be carried, it will be time, and not before, to open vacant commissions to deserving outsiders. But it must be an extraordinary case, indeed, which will justify any civilian appointment, in at least the line of the new Army, to any rank above that of 2d Lieutenant."

PERFECTING ARMY LEGISLATION.

The actual discussion of the Hull bill, by the House Committee on Military Affairs, was completed last Tuesday. When the final vote was taken by the committee, several changes had been made in the original measure as introduced by Mr. Hull. Just before the House adjourned on Tuesday, Mr. Hull secured permission to delay the filing of the reports on the bills for five days. The minority of the committee will file a report and substitute bill. When the final vote was taken on reporting the bill of Mr. Hull, the Democrats voted against the measure and the Republicans for it. Hence the vote stood 8 for and 5 against. Representative Marsh, while voting for the bill, reserved the right to oppose some of its features when it was brought up for discussion on the floor of the House. One of the members of the minority informs us that the main feature of the substitute bill will be a standing Army limited to that existing before the recent war and authority to the President to enlist a sufficient force of Volunteers to occupy Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The Congressman was of the opinion that a force of about 50,000 men would be wholly sufficient for the occasion. In other respects the substitute bill will not change in any material manner the existing laws governing Army organization. The first actual consideration of the bill was begun by the committee in executive session last Monday. On that day about one-half of the bill was gone over carefully by the committee and many radical changes were made. Sharp opposition was exhibited by members of the committee, to some of the provisions of the Hull bill, but contrary to expectations, the voting on the different motions was not carried on upon party lines. The only real division was on the motion of Representative Hay, of Virginia, that all troops above 26,000 be confined to those required for foreign service. Mr. Hay's motion failed, the Republicans voting against it and the Democrats for it.

The Committee adopted the first section of the bill relating to general officers which provides for the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General. The bill does not authorize any higher grade than Lieutenant General, but it was feared by the authors of the measure that serious opposition even to this would be made by members of the committee. In detail the sections of the bill, which were acted favorably upon on Monday without any change being made, provided for an Army organization having one Lieutenant General, six Major Generals, twelve Brigadier Generals, twelve regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery, and thirty regiments of infantry, the various staff bureaus, forty post Chaplains, the record and pension office, the retired list and the staff of the Military Academy. Section 2 provides for regiments of cavalry each with three squadrons of four troops each. On Monday afternoon an extra session of the committee was held and it was then that several changes were made in the bill as originally introduced by Mr.

Hull. In the first place, the provision of the bill which placed the corps of artillery under the supervision of an Inspector General of Artillery, was entirely stricken out. After careful consideration the committee decided to strike out the provision of the bill which directed that the country be divided into Atlantic and Pacific divisions. It was thought that this was a matter of department regulation rather than law. At this session of the committee about one-half of the bill was not acted upon or discussed. When it adjourned an understanding had been reached up to the eighth section of the measure. It was only after considerable discussion that the clause giving the President authority to appoint additional 2d Lieutenants was favorably acted upon.

At the session of the committee on Tuesday consideration of the bill was resumed. The most important changes made during this sitting of the committee were those fixing 50 years as the age limit for appointment to the several staff corps and adding a new provision of a corps of 100 educated dentists, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. Several important changes in rank were made in the staff corps. In the Judge Advocate General's Department the Colonels were fixed at five instead of two; in the Quartermaster's Department the Colonels were reduced from ten to eight, and the numbers of lower ranks increased; in the Subsistence Department the Captains were increased from 27 to 37; in the Engineering Dept. the Lieutenant Colonels were increased from 15 to 20, Majors from 25 to 36 and the Captains were reduced from 57 to 41, and in the Ordnance Department the changes were towards increase in officers of higher rank. These changes were all made upon the recommendations of the chiefs of the various staff departments. It was for this purpose that the hearings on the bill were conducted. At the afternoon session of the committee held on the same day, several additional important changes were made in the bill. The age limit of 50, which had been fixed for appointments to the Judge Advocate, Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments was amended so that the age limit would not apply to those who served in the Civil or the Spanish wars or to officers now in the Regular Army of the United States. A new section was also inserted in the bill during this sitting of the committee, making the chief of the Record and Pension Office a Brigadier General, with an assistant having the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Section 18 of the original Hull bill was entirely stricken out. This section limited the age of appointees as 2d Lieutenants under the provisions of the several acts, and also placed an age limit of forty years on Chaplains. In the Pay Corps 47 Majors were substituted for 13 Majors, and 34 Captains, as provided for in the original bill. The Signal Corps appointments were opened to civilians and volunteers. The Chaplains were increased from 30 to 40 and it was provided that Assistant Surgeons shall pass a satisfactory examination instead of a competitive examination as has been the rule. With these changes the majority of the committee will report the bill.

A reference to the bill published on page 345 of the "Army and Navy Journal" of Dec. 10, will show how the bill now stands when amended as here stated:

Sec. 1. Amended to increase the number of post Chaplains to 40, "to be assigned to regiments or posts in the discretion of the Secretary of War."

Sec. 2. Amended so as to give veterinarians the rank, pay and allowances of a 2d Lieutenant of cavalry.

Sec. 3. The Inspector General is stricken out and the division of the country into two parts for coast defence.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 are not changed.

Sec. 8 now provides for 5 Colonels, 4 Lieut. Colonels, 4 Majors, and that officers promoted to original vacancies "shall rank all officers of the same grade not so promoted." The provision restricting the appointments from the Volunteer Army to those serving in the Department is stricken out from this section, and the succeeding section so as to open staff appointments to J. A. Department, the Q. M. Department, the Subsistence Department and the Pay Department, to all Volunteer officers, without regard to the branch in which they served. The age limit for appointments to the staff in this and other section is increased from 30 to 50 years.

Sec. 9, as amended, provides for 8 Colonels, 16 Lieut. Colonels and 26 Majors, instead of the number named in the original bill.

Sec. 10. The Lieut. Colonels in the Subsistence Department are increased to 8, the Majors to 12, and the Captains to 37.

Sec. 11. One hundred dentists are added as Lieutenants mounted, and the provision for a competitive examination is changed to one for a "satisfactory professional examination."

Sec. 12 provides now for 47 Majors instead of 13 Majors, and 34 Captains. The limitation of promotion to Captain to 30 years is stricken out.

Sec. 13. The Lieut. Colonels of Engineers are increased to 20, the Majors to 36, and the Captains reduced to 41.

Sec. 14. The Colonels of Ordnance are increased to 6, the Majors to 16, the Captains and Lieutenants each reduced to 26.

Sec. 15. The concluding sentence now provides that "no person not now an officer of the Regular Army shall be appointed to the grade of Major, Captain or Lieutenant after he shall have reached the age of 50 years."

Sec. 16. This is added as a new section: "That the Record and Pension Office of the War Department shall consist of a chief, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a Brigadier General, and an assistant chief, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel."

Sections 16 and 17 (now 17 and 18), are unchanged.

Sec. 18, in the original bill, fixing an age limit on appointments to the Army, is stricken out.

Sec. 19 is a new provision as follows: "That the provisions as to age prescribed in this act for appointment to the position of Judge Advocate, Quartermaster, Commissary, or Pay Department, shall not apply to persons who served in the Civil War or the late war with Spain: Provided, that the age limit, wherever it appears in this act, shall not apply to persons serving in the Regular Army; and provided further, that officers of the Regular Army shall be eligible to appointment to any of the Staff Corps of the Army."

Sections 19 and 20 (now 20 and 21) are unchanged.

It will be observed that the changes made in committee are the result of two influences operative upon the committee; the one is to increase the rank of staff officers and the other to make it easier for outsiders to get into the Army. The artillery loses its Inspector General.

Mr. Edmond Kelly, a New York lawyer, who was at one time prominent in the affairs of the City Club, furnishes the January "Century" with an account of his experiences of seven weeks in Madrid during our war with Spain. Though known to be an American, he was absolutely un molested. He slipped through the Spanish custom house disguised as a Frenchman, and "with a facility that was positively humiliating, and taking his chance of being treated as a spy."

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

One of the societies of women which rendered the Government great aid during the war is the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The members of this chapter are wives, daughters and widows of officers in the Regular Army of the United States. The meetings are all held in Washington, but, as many of the members of the chapter are non-residents, the regular attendance is only about one-half of the membership. At the outbreak of the Spanish war various societies of women were formed in the different States, having for their object the relief of the Volunteer soldiers enlisted from their individual States. These societies did excellent work during the continuance of hostilities. As is well known, the Regular Army and Navy belong to the country at large; there is no State which feels any especial interest in their welfare, beyond the general interest felt in any national organization. Hence it devolved upon this patriotic society of ladies, to give aid and comfort to the destitute families of Regulars at the front and to the Regular soldiers and sailors themselves. The members of this Chapter all had an intimate knowledge of the needs of the men, having for the most part seen much life at army posts, and were hence well adapted for the great and good work which they undertook.

All through the hot summer months, while the officers of the Army were doing their duty at the station assigned to them, the noble women met and devised means of giving the much needed relief to the men in the field. Clothing, food and money was sent to a large number of destitute families of the Regulars. Many sad stories were heard of widows and orphans, helpless and penniless. In every case relief was furnished by the Chapter.

A recent report of the summer's work by the Chairman of the Relief Committee of the chapter shows that they received donations of \$428.03, 300 yards of material, fifty new garments, and a large quantity of partly worn clothing. The money was chiefly disbursed for rent, and food, with a small amount for express on packages sent out. Although the war has ended, there are many destitute families of Regular soldiers which are greatly in need of any aid which can be rendered. Realizing this fact, the members of the Chapter are still sending relief to such cases as come under their observation. Donations of clothing are most welcome, but the great need at the present time is money, for rent, food and traveling expenses. All gifts will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1019 16th street, Washington, or by Mrs. C. H. Alden, 1740 R street, Washington.

TO REDUCE THE ARMY.

At the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday last, it was definitely decided to order immediately the muster out of 50,000 Volunteers, and Adjutant General Corbin has already issued preliminary orders to this effect. For some time the President and the Secretary of War have had under consideration the question of disbanding nearly the entire Volunteer Army, but they considered it unwise to take any definite steps to that effect pending the signing of the peace treaty by the American and Spanish Commissioners. Reassuring reports have been received recently from the American officials in Cuba, which make it clear that it will be unnecessary to send as large an army to the island as has been in contemplation. These reports also show that it will be unnecessary to maintain any large reserve force in the Southern States as a precautionary measure against outbreaks in Cuba. As far as possible, Regular troops will be sent to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines to relieve the Volunteers. The authorities feel confident Congress will authorize a large increase in the size of the standing Army, and hence no trouble is anticipated in having a sufficient force to garrison adequately the foreign possessions. Adjutant General Corbin feels confident that the muster out of the fifty Volunteer regiments will be accomplished by the last of January. The officials of his department are now thoroughly familiar with the duties of such work, and therefore there should be no unnecessary delay. As far as possible the State quotas will be respected in selecting the regiments for discharge.

SOME COMPARISONS.

What makes the Spanish war almost unique in military annals is the insignificance of the list of casualties as compared with the great results achieved. Even at Santiago, where we had the heaviest loss, the casualty list seems insignificant, when compared with so many engagements of our Civil War. According to the table published in the Army and Navy Journal, Nov. 26, Gen. Shafter had on June 30, 869 officers and 17,349 men, but of these 1,500 must be deducted for Volunteers not engaged in any way, leaving 16,700. Assuming that 80 per cent. of that force was actively engaged at El Caney, San Juan and Aguadadores, which actions together constituted the battle of Santiago, the fighting line consisted of 13,000 officers and men. The losses were 21 officers and 220 men killed and 84 officers and 1,280 men wounded, a total of 105 officers and 1,500 men killed and wounded. This represents not quite 2 per cent. killed, a little over 10 per cent. wounded, and 12 per cent. killed and wounded, without attempting to grade Santiago with Gettysburg, let us see how the relative losses compare. In that mine of military figures, "Fox's Regimental Losses in the Civil War," are given statistics of 136 regiments, taking part in the three days' battle at Gettysburg. Their absolute death loss was 3,408. The total number carried into action by fifty of these regiments was 14,643—almost identical with Shafter's force, as above stated. This was an average of 290 to a regiment. Granting that the average of the 136 regiments was 300 men the force was 40,800 and the 3,408 killed represented 8 per cent. or 23 to the regiment. Of these 97 lost over 10 killed; 64 lost over 20 killed; 46 lost over 30 killed; 36 lost over 40 killed; 15 lost over 50 killed; 10 lost over 60 killed; 2 lost over 80 killed; 1 lost over 90 killed. Ninety-nine separate organizations (excluding four light batteries), took part in the short fight at Santiago, losing in killed 240 officers and men, or an average of 8 to the organization. Explicit statements show that 25 regiments carried into action at Gettysburg, 6,920 men, losing 1,306 killed, or over 16 per cent. As these regiments averaged about 280 each, this loss of killed was equivalent to the absolute wiping out of four regiments. Taking again the 25 regiments which had the greatest losses, amounting to 1,470, and giving each 300 men a total of 7,500, we have a percentage of 20, or 59 killed to the regiment. Adopting the usual formula of 2½ men wounded to 1 killed this force of 7,500 men probably lost in killed and wounded 5,145, or over

68 per cent. Some stress has been laid on the losses in officers at Santiago. Assuming that 800 of the 869 were engaged, we have about 2 per cent. killed and 10 per cent. wounded. Fox has not been generally specific as to officers. Five of the 25 regiments above cited lost 25 officers killed and three lost killed and wounded 60 officers. Granting to each regiment its full complement of officers or 35 each, we have 14 per cent. officers killed in 5 regiments, and 57 per cent. officers killed and wounded in three.

Among the 25 regiments losing the most at Gettysburg were the 7th, 10th and 17th U. S. Infantry. They also fought at Santiago. The following comparisons are instructive:

Regiment.	Battle.	Engaged.	Killed.	Proportion.
7th Infantry	Gettysburg	116	19	.16
	Santiago	733	33	.045
10th Infantry	Gettysburg	93	22	.23
	Santiago	364	5	.014
17th Infantry	Gettysburg	260	43	.16
	Santiago	404	9	.022

The number engaged at Santiago is put at 80 per cent. of the regiment's strength.

These facts are presented not to detract from the brilliant work and courage shown at Santiago, but to correct an erroneous impression about the battle.

While eminently successful in the results achieved, and, coming after a long period of peace, one which particularly impressed itself on our people, it cannot be considered either very desperate or very bloody. But if the successes achieved on land were gained with such relatively slight losses, what shall be said of the statistics presented by the naval battle? The American fleet engaged had probably a personnel of nearly 3,300 officers and men. Yeoman Ellis, the one man killed, will not only go down in history as the sole victim of one of the most decisive naval combats known to it, but as occupying such a unique position in statistics, that those who figure out astronomical problems can alone approximate it. To place him in his exact statistical position involves such an intimate mastery of decimals that we decline to attempt it.

THE NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Commodore Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has issued a bulky Appendix to his report, which is full of important and interesting dispatches that show how the naval operations were conducted. Very much of it has been published in the Journal, but there is much that is new, and it is a pleasure to take up a work that gives the history we all want to read without the controversial character which has marred so much of the documentary evidence that has been published heretofore. We have spoken before of the judicious forecasting, which is exhibited by the dates of the early orders from the Navigation Bureau. The first printed in the Appendix is dated Jan. 11, and before war was declared our commanders all over the world had been prepared for the expected struggle.

Our intelligence department was managed effectively. An unnamed correspondent writes from Madrid April 16, that the willingness of the Spaniards to fight us was due to their confidence in the superiority of their navy. Gen. Berauger, a former Secretary of the Spanish Navy, explained his confidence by referring to the remarkable discipline which prevailed on the Spanish ships, and the curious belief that our men would desert as soon as firing began, "since we all know that among them are people of all nationalities." The compliment to Spanish discipline is deserved, and the two fights we have had have exhibited our antagonists in the light of brave and faithful defenders of their flag.

Our secret service abroad was entrusted especially to two Ensigns, W. H. Buck and H. H. Ward, who volunteered for secret service duty. They traveled under assumed names and in disguise. Ensign Buck remained in Europe, where he followed Camara's movements. Ensign Ward first visited Spain and then went to the West Indies. In San Juan, Puerto Rico, he was arrested and came near being shot for his zeal.

The story of the battle in the bay of Manila is told in the reports of Admiral Dewey and all his Captains. When the Admiral acknowledged the cable conveying his promotion he coupled his thanks with an urgent appeal for honors to his Captains "without whose aid I could have done nothing." When reinforcements were sent him the Pekin, City of Sydney and Austrail, the northeast corner of Luzon, where one of Dewey's ships was ordered to meet them. The same course was adopted when the monitor Monadnock went out. Now that there is discussion about the position of the insurgents and what they were or were not promised, the following from a dispatch of Admiral Dewey, June 27, is conclusive: "Aguinaldo has acted independently of the squadron, but has kept me advised of his progress, which has been wonderful. I have allowed to pass by water recruits, arms and ammunition, and to take such Spanish arms and ammunition from the arsenal as he needed. Have advised frequently to conduct the war humanely, which he has done invariably. My relations with him are cordial, but I am not in his confidence. The United States has not been bound in any way to assist insurgents by any act or promises, and he is not, to my knowledge, committed to assist us."

The excessively close figuring in the Bureau of Navigation is shown by the answer to a request to send 350 men and 20 marines. "Impossible to furnish petty officers or experienced men. Are authorized to retain those on board by United States Revised Statutes, sections 1422 and 1572. Will this maintain efficiency?"

In the middle of June Camara's fleet was reported off Ceuta and Dewey being advised of its progress replied, "In my judgment if the coast of Spain was threatened, the squadron of the enemy would have to return." This was the method adopted and as soon as Camara got into the Suez canal, he turned round and went out again and home. Whether his movement was intended for a bluff or whether the singular views of our naval power with which the Spaniards began the war continued even after the loss of two fleets cannot be determined.

Aguinaldo decreed the revolutionary government and one article shows that he had studied the conduct of government in other countries closely. "Congress shall be heard on all matters of a serious and important nature, the decision of which admits of delay." All others were to be decided by the President!

After the naval engagement at Manila, Adm. Dewey modestly asked for honors only for his chief of staff and captains of his six vessels, but when he learned how honors were dropping on the heroes of Santiago, he cabled additional lists after the fall of Manila.

In reporting the operations of his squadron, Adm. Dewey dismisses the question of "hits" by saying that regular target practice was carried out until war began, and that in the action the marksmanship was excellent. Discipline is good in the squadron, there having been 155 desertions, 16 courts martial, 113 special courts martial and 4,234 petty punishments. He mentions that his

vessels escaped smallpox and plague, though several of them were in harbors where these diseases were epidemic and other men-of-war suffered.

The operations in the North Atlantic take up the larger part of the Appendix, and as early as April 6 the Secretary of the Navy issued instructions to Adm. Sampson that "the Department does not wish the vessels of your squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago, or other strongly fortified ports in Cuba unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge in those harbors. Even in this case the Department would suggest that a rigid blockade and the employment of our torpedo boats would accomplish the desired object, viz.: the destruction of the enemy's vessels without subjecting unnecessarily our own men-of-war to the fire of the land batteries." For this decision the Secretary gave two reasons, the fact that there might be no United States troops to occupy any captured stronghold until October, and that the lack of docking facilities made it particularly desirable that our vessels should not be crippled before the capture or destruction of Spain's most formidable ships.

Adm. Sampson replied that he considered it "advisable to strike quickly and strike hard as soon as hostilities commence." He wanted to strike at Havana, and after describing the city's defenses he says: "These batteries are well calculated to keep off a fleet from seaward which approaches to within a moderate distance of a few thousand yards. I do not think they are well placed to resist an attack (for instance, the Western batteries) from the westward and close inshore, where the batteries will be exposed to a flank fire, or to the fire of our big ships at short range, where the secondary batteries would have full effect. Even under these circumstances the ships must have such a heavy fire that the men in the batteries would be overwhelmed by its volume. Before the Puritan and the Amphitrite arrived I was not entirely sanguine of the success of such an attack. Since their arrival yesterday I have little doubt of its success. Although the monitors are weak in secondary fire, I expected to put a cruiser with heavy secondary fire in the interval between each two of them. In this way I do not think the Spaniards would be able to fire. They would be driven away from their guns and kept away, while the fire of the ships would so injure the guns or mounts that they would be unserviceable. Although the defenses west of the entrance are stronger than those east, the first have the advantage to us that all the projectiles which miss the batteries will fall in the city and furnish an additional inducement for the surrender of the city."

"I see the force of your reasoning that we would have no troops to occupy the city if it did surrender; yet, Mr. Secretary, it will be very unfortunate, besides a great loss of time, if we must delay until the rainy season is over. Probably a close blockade would terminate the trouble before October. I shall do my utmost to carry out your wishes as set forth in your letter. At the same time I hope you will consider the plan I have here outlined. I have discussed the matter freely with Capt. Evans, Taylor and Chadwick, and all unite with me that the direct attack is sufficiently promising to warrant its trial."

This suggestion was rejected, and April 21 Secretary Long wrote, "The Department does not wish the defenses of Havana to be bombarded or attacked by your squadron." The proposed occupation of Matanzas was then under discussion in the Department.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich, in command of the St. Louis, gives an account May 18 of his success in grappling one of the Santiago cables under the fire of the Morro, Socapa and the mortar battery, and says: "From the mortar battery the projectiles came with singularly good aim, both as to direction and distance, falling close aboard, some not 100 feet away."

Lieut. Comdr. Stanton Schroeder, executive officer of the Massachusetts, in reporting an engagement with the Santiago batteries July 2, the day before the great battle, tells us the conditions of the service off that coast in terms which are entirely applicable to the fight of the day after. "The conditions were extremely unfavorable, as they always are in the morning here. The morning sun does not show up the west battery well, and the morning land breeze blows the smoke right back in stifling clouds over the ship, making it generally impossible to note the falls and correct the range. Some shell, both 13-inch and 8-inch, were observed to land in the battery, however, and considering all the circumstances the work of the gun pointers appears to have been good." He gives a report on the failure of the ammunition that would have confirmed Cervera in his determination to run for it if he could have known the conclusions of the American officer. "The fact of no serious damage being inflicted by the sustained fire of such heavy ships as the Massachusetts, Brooklyn and Texas can, in my opinion, be largely accounted for by the fact of our shells not bursting, and I beg to call serious attention to this almost universal failure of the fuses. There is no mistake about this; no possibility of the smoke being smothered in the cloud of dirt, as suggested in previous reports of mine. Not one shell from this ship was seen to burst, and few from the Brooklyn and Texas. I followed one of our 13-inch throughout its trajectory, and saw it strike the brow of the hill and glance up high in the air, evidently intact. I also observed two 6-inch common shell break up a short distance from the muzzle."

The Navy furnished for the debarkation at Daiquiri 12 steam launches, 3 sailing launches, 10 cutters, 4 whaleboats, 13 lifeboats and 10 collapsible boats.

Very full reports of the transportation to Cuba of Gen. Shafter's army and the incidents of the landing are given by Comdr. R. Clover, of the Indiana, and Capt. Goodrich, of the St. Louis. It was difficult to bring the transport captains into order for co-operation. The fleet scattered very much, and when Gen. Shafter wanted to confer with his division and brigade commanders, the Bancroft had to steam twenty miles to get them together. When ready to land, "the Knickerbocker, a very important member of the fleet, with 600 men to be landed in the advance of the Army, had lost herself during the night and only appeared in the afternoon. In the meantime 4 steam launches, with 11 boats in tow, were vainly seeking her far out at sea."

Some of the difficulties encountered were as follows: "At the beginning much delay was caused by the timidity of the troops in getting into the boats; in other cases on account of orders not having arrived on board the transports to disembark their troops, causing much loss of time, the boats shoving off unloaded. In other cases delay was due to the efforts of company officers to make the landing by companies instead of filling the boats to their capacity each trip."

When the debarkation was transferred to Siboney, the method of landing had been learned and the normal rate was 600 Americans or 1,000 Cubans an hour.

There has been so much cheap criticism of the administration for its lease of the "ocean greyhounds" at high prices, that it is worth while to quote what Capt. Goodrich has to say of the St. Louis. "The usefulness

of a huge vessel like the St. Louis, possessing great resources in the shape of accommodations, supplies and personnel, was amply demonstrated on the occasion just described. For four days and nights she acted as mother ship, feeding and berthing nearly 200 extra men and officers; coaling, watering, and repairing steam cutters; furnishing voluntary relief crews of machinists and firemen for the latter for night work; hoisting at her davits at sundown all Navy pulling boats not detailed for night duty; and all this without even taxing her facilities. There seemed to be room for everybody and the means to supply every want."

We believe that none of the Army reports mention the following incident of the Guasimas fight: "The St. Louis received and cared for seven men on the 24th ultimo, wounded in the action of that day, Surg. R. Lloyd Parker rendering valuable service. It was during this affair when word came off from shore that the Spaniards were driving back our troops, that the St. Louis fired a number of shells in the supposed direction of the enemy, some of which by good luck are reported to have fallen in his midst."

FOR LEGISLATION ON NAVY HONORS.

Secretary Long sent the following two bills to Congress Dec. 14, with the request that they be introduced at the earliest moment:

A BILL.

To provide suitable rewards for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps for exceptional and meritorious service in the line of duty.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be prepared and bestowed upon officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps for exceptional and meritorious service in the line of duty deserving of such special recognition, bronze medals with clasps and ribbons, of three classes, each class being distinguished from the others by difference in design, as follows:

1. A medal of the first class, to be known as the "Honor Medal," to be presented by the President in person, or by such representative as he may designate, to officers and men who have displayed eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

2. A medal of the second class to be known as the "Courage Medal," to be presented by the Secretary of the Navy in person, or by such representative as he may designate, to officers and enlisted men deserving thereof, by reason of distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, or extraordinary heroism at any time.

3. A medal of the third class, to be known as the "Service Medal," to be presented by the Secretary of the Navy, to any person in the Navy or Marine Corps deserving thereof, by reason of distinguished public service in time of war.

Sec. 2. The "Honor Medal" shall be awarded only upon the recommendation of a board, to be composed of not more than five nor less than three officers, all of whom shall, if practicable, be senior in rank to, and at least one of whom, in the case of an officer, shall be of the same corps as the person whose case is under consideration. Such board is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses appearing before it; its proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and its report shall be subject to approval by the President.

The conduct which shall be deemed to entitle persons to receive the honor medal is to be such as requires the highest type of courage and good judgment, and the board shall state clearly in its report all the particulars of the act or acts for which the award of such medal is recommended.

Sec. 3. The "Honor Medal" shall carry with it increase of pay, to continue during the remainder of the term of service, active or retired, of the officer or man upon whom it is conferred, as follows: In the case of an officer above the rank or relative rank of Captain in the Navy fifteen per cent.; in the case of an officer of the rank or relative rank of Captain or Commander in the Navy, ten per cent.; in the case of an officer below the rank or relative rank of Commander in the Navy, five per cent., and in the case of a warrant officer, petty officer, non-commissioned officer, or enlisted man of the Navy and Marine Corps, ten per cent.

Sec. 4. No claim for any medal shall be considered unless it shall be made and duly forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy within three years from the date of the meritorious act or acts upon which the claim is based.

Sec. 5. The medals provided for in this act shall be worn on the left breast upon all official occasions of ceremony where uniform is required or appropriate, and the right to wear such medals may be forfeited, and the increased pay reduced or taken away, by sentence of general court martial.

Sec. 6. Any person in the Navy or Marine Corps who may, under the provisions of this act, become entitled to receive recognition for exceptional and meritorious service in more than one instance shall, instead of a second medal of the same class, be presented with a bronze bar appropriately inscribed, to be attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended, and each such bar received in lieu of an "Honor Medal," shall carry with it the additional increase of pay provided by section 3 of this act.

Sec. 7. An appropriation of such sum as may hereafter be available for "pay miscellaneous" is hereby made available to defray the cost of designing and purchasing the medals and attachments provided for by this act.

Sec. 8. Sections 1506 and 1507, and 1604, 1605 and 1606, of the Revised Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

A BILL.

To restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who lost numbers by reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptions and meritorious service during the war with Spain.

Be it enacted, etc., That the advancement in rank of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, whensoever made, for service rendered during the war with Spain, pursuant, respectively, to the provisions of Sections 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes, shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion, but officers so advanced by reason of war service shall be regarded as additional members of their grades and shall be appropriately designated upon the official Navy lists; and each such officer shall hereafter be promoted in due course, contemporaneously with and to take rank next after the officer immediately above him; Provided, however, That no promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal of any officer who, at the time of such retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal, is an additional member of his grade under the provisions of this act.

Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom has been found guilty by a court martial meeting at the League Island Navy Yard of one of the several charges preferred against him growing out of alleged negligence of duty in not reporting the fact that certain workmen drew wages for which proper services were not rendered, and is recommended by the court to be suspended from duty for six months on waiting orders pay. The proceedings of the court have not been reviewed by the Navy Department, but it is anticipated that the findings will be approved and the sentence ordered to be executed. The court grew out of an investigation instituted by the Department and conducted by Lieut. J. J. Knapp into the administration of the employment system of the Navy Yard and on Mr. Knapp's report a court was ordered. Four charges, under which there were a number of specifications, were drawn and the court, after protracted proceedings, finds as reported. Constructor Hanscom is found guilty of charge three, which recites a violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy in not reporting between July 2 and Aug. 29 his discovery that over payments were made to men in the Construction Department. The sentence is six months' suspension on waiting orders pay.

THE 1ST U. S. CAVALRY AT SANTIAGO.

The first reports of a regimental commander (except Col. Egbert's) which have been given out are those of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, on the operations of the 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., at San Juan, from which we take the following:

On July 1 the regiment, with myself in command, was moved out by your orders directly following the 1st Brigade. Before leaving the camping ground several of our men were wounded by shrapnel. After crossing the river at the ford, we were moved along and up the right bank under fire, and were held in reserve at a sunk road. Here we lost a good many men, including Capt. O'Neill, killed, and Lieut. Haskell, wounded. We then received your order to advance and support the Regular cavalry in the attack on the entrenchments and blockhouses on the hills to the left. The regiment was deployed on both sides of the road and moved forward until we came to the rearmost lines of the Regulars. We continued to move forward until I ordered a charge, and the men rushed the blockhouse and rifle pits on the hill to the right of our advance. They did the work in fine shape, although suffering severely. We then opened fire on the entrenchments on a hill to our left, which some of the other regiments were assailing, and which they carried a few minutes later.

Meanwhile, we were under a heavy fire from the entrenchments along the hills to our front, from where they also shelled with a piece of field artillery until some of our marksmen silenced it. When the men got their wind we charged again and carried the second line of entrenchments with a rush. Swinging to the left, we then drove the Spaniards over the brow of the chain of hills fronting on Santiago. By this time the regiments were much mixed, and we were under a very heavy fire, both of shrapnel and from rifles, from the batteries, entrenchments and forts immediately in front of the city. On the extreme front I was myself in command, with fragments of the six cavalry regiments and the two batteries under me. The Spaniards made one or two efforts to retake the line, but were promptly driven back. Both Gen. Sumner and you send me word to hold the line at all hazards, and that night we dug a line of entrenchments across our front, using the captured Spanish entrenchment tools. * * * The Spaniards attacked us once in the night, and at dawn they opened a heavy artillery and rifle fire. Very great assistance was rendered us by Lieut. Parker's Gatling Battery at critical moments. He fought his guns at the extreme front of the firing line in a way that repeatedly called forth the cheers of my men.

The guerillas in trees not only fired at our troops, but seemed to devote themselves especially to shooting at the surgeons, the hospital assistants with Red Cross bandages on their arms, and the burying parties. Many of these guerillas were dressed in green uniforms. We sent out a detail of sharpshooters among those in our rear and also along the line where they had been shooting the wounded, and killed thirteen.

In a later report dated July 20, Col. Roosevelt repeats and amplifies the story of his engagement, but adds little to the account quoted above. In the assault on the farm house hill, the first one taken, he says: "We moved through several skirmish lines of the regiment ahead of us, as it seemed to me our only chance was in rushing the intrenchments in front instead of firing at them from a distance."

The operations of July 2 are described as follows: "At three o'clock in the morning the Spaniards made another attack upon us, which was easily repelled, and at four o'clock they opened the day with heavy rifle and shrapnel fire. We lay all day long under this replying whenever we got the chance. In the evening, at about eight o'clock, the Spaniards fired three guns, and then opened a very heavy rifle fire, their skirmishes coming well forward. I got all my men down into the trenches, as did the other command near me, and we opened a heavy return fire. The Spanish advance was at once stopped, and after an hour their fire died away."

For some weeks past it has been whispered that there were reports of Col. Roosevelt in the Department which would "show up" the mismanagement of Santiago when they were published. What he says is this: "We had continually to work additional bomb-proofs and at the trenches, and as we had no proper supply of food, and utterly inadequate medical facilities, the men suffered a good deal. The officers chipped together, purchased beans, tomatoes and sugar for the men, so that they might have some relief from the bacon and hardtack. With a great deal of difficulty we got them coffee. As for the sick and wounded, they suffered so in the hospitals, when sent to the rear, for lack of food and attention, that we found it best to keep them at the front, and give them such care as our own doctors could."

Thirteen of his wounded men kept in the fight, though some were injured seriously.

Gen. Miles's testimony before the President's Commission that he was told in Cuba of an effort to exclude Gen. Lawton from the fighting, shows that however short a war may be it is long enough for rivalries and jealousies to grow and yield a plentiful crop. Under the order for debarkation Lawton's command was the first ashore and the cavalry would not have got there before him if they had not made a march of 11 miles from Daiquiri late on June 23. The affair of Las Guasimas was fought by a force of cavalry more than half of whom were Rough Riders, and certainly no experienced officer would recommend that a lone regiment of Volunteers should be hurried forward to fight the first action of the campaign, when there were a score of regiments of seasoned Regulars within bugle call. Gen. Young did not take part in the more important capture of San Juan a week later, nor did Gen. Wheeler, until the tedious endurance of the morning brought him from his sick cot to the battlefield in the afternoon. Even at San Juan the cavalry seemed disposed to crowd past the infantry, and Gen. Hawkins has related that after he got started beyond El Pozo orders came to let the cavalry pass. Whether those orders came from Gen. Shafter we are not told, but the forty minutes delay cost the infantry so dear that Hawkins pushed his men on in columns of twos along with the cavalry. Everything connected with the conduct of the Santiago campaign is read eagerly by the public, and in opening to official light a subject that has been discussed so far, darkly and in private, Gen. Miles has supplied the press with a theme that will not be exhausted quickly.

Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. A., was one of the prominent guests at the review of the 2d New York Battery by Gen. Howard Carroll on the evening of Dec. 21. The House Committee on Rules, it is understood, has agreed to allot time for consideration of the Naval Personnel bill immediately after the holiday recess which ends Jan. 4, 1899. It is probable a special order will be

adopted setting apart a day before Jan. 10, the friends of the measure believing it can be disposed of promptly. There is much favorable comment among members of Congress on the work accomplished by the Navy in the late war, and almost a universal disposition to accord anything, in the shape of legislation, which will further increase the efficiency of the personnel. This desire is accentuated by the fact that there is no longer internal dissension among the officers, as all present a united front in approval of the present bill. The effect of this has been to win warm supporters in Congress for the measure, and its passage in the House seems most promising. The service should understand, however, that there is danger in attempts to add amendments when the bill comes up for discussion on the floor of the House. It was to avoid anything of this kind that the Naval Committee held such extensive hearings before reporting the bill. Because of the care exercised in framing it, amendments to the bill are not apt to prevail, and will only result in useless oratory. Friends of the measure in the Senate have given every assurance of its speedy passage by that body when disposed of by the House.

The regulations for the transport service of the United States Army have been completed by the Board of Army Officers appointed for that purpose and have been approved by the Secretary of War. They provide for an Army Transport Service organized as a special branch of the Quartermaster General's Department for the purpose of transferring troops and supplies between the United States and such overseas garrisons and military commands as shall be authorized. The new organization will be conducted after the most improved methods of a chartered steamship business. The service is to be entirely subject to the supervision of the Quartermaster General, and will be managed by the officers of his department. It is to be independent of the administration of other branches of Army transportation. The regulations follow closely the recommendations we have published already, making New York the Atlantic and San Francisco the Pacific port. The whole service will be under a general superintendent, who will receive his instructions from the Quartermaster General of the Army and will be responsible only to him. A transport surgeon for each vessel will be provided by the Surgeon General.

The Controller of the Treasury has rendered a decision in which he holds that Ensign B. C. Dent, retired, is entitled to shore duty pay of his grade for active service while employed at the Linsley Institute under orders during the continuance of the war, provided the institution is one of the kind designated in the law to which officers of the Navy may be detailed under section 1225. The Controller has denied the application of Ensign W. S. Varnum, retired, for a rehearing of the settlements allowing him longevity pay under the act of March 3, 1883. The Ensign states that in June, 1888, he received \$489 under the act above recited, but that his classmates at the Academy received \$1,000. The Controller holds that there was no error in the original settlement.

Mr. Hanna in the Senate and Mr. Payne in the House have introduced a bill to grant subsidies to merchant vessels. It provides a graduated plan of compensation to the owners of vessels carrying the American flag and engaged in foreign commerce. The amount depends on the tonnage of the vessel and the speed, graduated all the way from the slowest sailing vessel to steamships of 10,000 tons burden, capable of making 23 knots an hour and upward. One-fourth of the crew must be American citizens. Two dollars a ton is to be paid to ships engaged in deep sea fisheries and \$1 per month to each sailor. Apprentices must be carried on each vessel. A general provision is made similar to that under which the New York and Paris were admitted. Other sections bring the bill into line with foreign acts of the same sort.

In prosecuting the function of river and harbor control governments sometimes have to undertake queer works. Lieut. Col. Benyard and Major J. B. Quinn, of the Engineer Corps, who have been investigating the obstruction of the St. Johns River in Florida by the growth of the water hyacinth recommend the construction of two boats with machinery contrived to crush the plant. There appears to be no probability of absolutely freeing the streams of the scourge, but the situation may be materially ameliorated by the use of mechanical means. The boats will cost \$25,000, one being for Florida and one for Louisiana, where the rivers are obstructed also. It will cost \$10,000 to begin the work in each State.

The promotions for merit in the Navy are receiving careful examination in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and attract attention from many Senators not on the committee. The recommendations are postponed for consideration after the holidays. Senator Platt, of New York, it is said, desires to be heard on the effect of the promotion of the fortunate officers over their seniors. The opposition which was expected from advocates of Admiral Schley against the expected advancement of Admiral Sampson does not seem to show itself. We shall be fortunate indeed to escape an ill-judged contest on such a subject.

The nomination of Arthur Cassells as 2d Lieutenant of Artillery, reported last week, was withdrawn, as also reported last week, but simply for the purpose of correcting the name, which should have been Arthur Cassels. The nomination was sent in a second time in corrected form and confirmed. Mr. Cassels's name appears in our report three times, twice as nominated and once as withdrawn, but under the head of "Withdrawals" it should have been spelt "Cassells." Lieut. Cassels, who now becomes an officer of our Army, is the son of Col. John Cassels, an ex-officer of Volunteer cavalry now residing in Washington, and well known in Army circles.

A meeting of Volunteers was held Dec. 14 at the quarters of the Astor Battery in Manila, for the purpose of promoting the development of the islands when the Volunteers are discharged from the service. While willing to bear arms as long as required, many of them are desirous of remaining to engage in various enterprises. Some are determined to settle down in the Philippines, even if they are compelled to return to the United States in order to get their discharges. The Government will probably be asked to grant a traveling allowance instead of transportation.

The Cuban Junta in the United States has dissolved, there being no necessity for its existence, now that Cuba is free from the Spanish yoke.

Lieut. Col. Black, former District Commissioner in Washington, has sailed for his new duties in Cuba. Before leaving Washington he called at the White House to introduce his young son, Roger W. Black, sixteen years old, who desires to enter West Point. The President promised the young man to appoint him, and both father and son departed highly gratified. A grandfather, an uncle and his father were all graduated at the Military Academy, and became well known as Engineer officers.

By the retirement of Admiral Bunce on Sunday vacancies will be made for the following officers: Commodore, Albert Kautz, to be a Rear Admiral; Capt. Frederick Rodgers, to be a Commodore; Comdr. Edwin White, to be a Captain; Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornell, to be a Commander; Lieut. M. E. Hall, to be a Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (J. G.), T. C. Fenton, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign L. A. Kaiser, to be Lieutenant (J. G.).

Mr. Calvo, the Minister to this country from Costa Rica, has handed to the Secretaries of State, War and Navy a request from President Iglesias, who recently visited the United States, that the President's two relatives, Ricardo and Luis, be admitted to the Military and Naval Academies respectively. Congressional action on this request is necessary, of course, but Mr. Calvo was assured by the three Cabinet officials that there would probably be no objection to favorable action.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has been obliged to re-advertise for bids on the \$500,000 worth of projectiles which it proposes to have manufactured. Several months ago the contracts for these projectiles were awarded to the Titan Steel Works, and the Manxton Company, but both concerns have failed to sign the contract and have done nothing looking to the acceptance of the award.

The coast and geodetic survey steamer Blake sailed from Baltimore on Thursday for Porto Rican waters for the purpose of making surveys. The Spanish possessions have been poorly charted and the coast lines of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, contain many good harbors of which little is known. Accurate surveys of these harbors will be made at once by the United States Government.

The Navy Department will to-day ask for bids for the construction of the largest masonry drydock ever undertaken in this country and to be located at the Boston Navy Yard under authority granted last session of Congress. The new dock will be able to take in the heaviest built vessels of the Navy. Its approximate cost will be about \$1,000,000.

There has been great excitement at Willets Point since Dec. 14 over the disappearance after pay day of Sergt. James McCafferty, Co. C, Battalion of Engineers, a veteran who served at Santiago. He turned up Dec. 19, saying he did not know where he had been, that his money was stolen. He was placed in arrest, but it is thought that he will be released. He had Cuban fever, which slightly unbalanced his mind.

The Quartermaster General's Department will supply all the American troops stationed in the Philippine Islands with an entirely new style of uniform. After careful consideration it has been decided to give the men blue gingham shirts, white duck trousers and straw hats. The style of hat has not as yet been definitely determined.

The report which has been in circulation for some time past that the class of '99 in the Military Academy would be graduated early in the new year, received official confirmation this week when the Corps of Cadets was notified in orders that the members of the first class would be graduated on February 15. Needless to say the cadets concerned are jubilant over the news.

General Miles responded to a toast in Cincinnati on Thursday night to the "Spirit of New England" at the annual dinner of the New England Society at the Grand Hotel. He was accompanied by Mrs. Miles and Col. Michler.

Of the \$361,000,000 appropriated for the war, there will, it is estimated, remain unexpended on Jan. 1, 1899, a total of \$61,000,000, plus for the Army and \$33,000,000 plus for the Navy; in all \$94,816,165.03.

The third and last battalion of the 10th Inf. sailed from Charleston, S. C., for Cuba on the Ward Line steamer Saratoga Dec. 22. The detachment was 443 men strong, and was commanded by Capt. W. T. Dugan, U. S. A.

PERSONALS.

The Senate has passed the resolution authorizing Gen. A. E. Bates to accept the French decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Captain Scantling, formerly at Fort Adams, R. I., is with his battery at Camp Onward, Savannah. Mrs. Scantling and Philip Lee Scantling are at the Hotel De Soto, Savannah.

Miss Josephine Hamilton, third daughter of the late Gov. W. T. Hamilton, was married on Dec. 21 at Hagerstown, Md., to Hiram Percy Maxim, of Hartford, Conn., son of the inventor of the Maxim gun. The Rev. Henry Cotton, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated. Lieut. R. C. Kelton, U. S. A., was among the ushers.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Asst. Engr. E. M. Jennings, Comdr. F. Courtis, P. A. Engr. O. W. Koester, Lieut. A. Sharp, Paymaster L. C. Kerr, P. A. Paymaster H. E. Biscoe, Capt. Frank Wildes, Asst. Engr. L. B. Craig, Lieut. C. C. Rogers, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Ensign C. L. Poor, Asst. Engr. J. M. Hite, Comdr. A. Ross, Comdr. D. Deleahanty and Ensign James C. Summers.

These officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Maj. R. H. Noble, U. S. A.; Maj. S. S. Leach, U. S. A.; Maj. J. S. Sewell, U. S. V.; Capt. Wm. G. Ball, Med. Dept. U. S. A.; Col. J. Hamilton, U. S. A.; Maj. D. R. Larned, U. S. A.; Capt. C. Mackey, U. S. V.; Maj. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Dept. U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. M. B. Adams, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. E. Hunter, U. S. A.; Capt. Ed. T. Grumley, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. E. Miles, U. S. V.; Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, U. S. A.; Maj. W. L. Fisk, U. S. A.; Maj. H. C. Ward, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. F. McIntoe, U. S. A.; Maj. Wm. A. Shank, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. F. Humphries, Jr., U. S. A.; Capt. I. H. Palmer, U. S. V.; Lieut. William Hopkins, U. S. V.; Maj. F. S. Strong, U. S. V.; Maj. C. A. F. Flagler, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V.; Capt. W. H. Hay, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. F. Dallam, U. S. A.

Major E. Savage, 8th U. S. Inf., is at Hot Springs, Ark.

Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., on leave, is at Ogontz, Pa.

Capt. J. M. Califf, 3d U. S. Art., was at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 14.

Major J. C. Mallory, U. S. A., has left Philadelphia for Aiken, S. C.

Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., is at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.

Major D. C. Poole, U. S. A., is at No. 9 West 38th street, New York City.

Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d U. S. Cav., has arrived at Huntsville, Ala., from the East.

Capt. J. H. Shollenberger, 10th U. S. Inf., left Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 14, for Cuba.

Major J. C. Chance, 5th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Porter, N. Y., for Fort McPherson, Ga.

Mrs. J. G. Eaton, wife of Comdr. Eaton, U. S. N., is at Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. J. F. McIndoe, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., is at Lonaconing, Md., where he will spend his leave.

Colonel J. H. Gilman, retired, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., at the Stratford, on 14th street, Mount Pleasant.

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sampson sailed from Havana, Cuba, for the United States on Dec. 19, arriving at New York Dec. 23.

Major R. Lee Longstreet visited friends in Washington, D. C., during the past week, and left to join his regiment in Cuba.

Comdr. G. E. Ide, U. S. N., has been assigned to command the Yosemite, now at League Island, which has been ordered to proceed to the Pacific.

The next of the series of hops given at West Point by the officers this year takes place Dec. 30, to be followed by others Jan. 20, Feb. 14, and April 7.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Dudley, U. S. A., has gone to Havana, Cuba, where he has been detailed on the staff of Major General Brooke as Judge Advocate.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and his bride have been the recipients of much social attention since their arrival from abroad. They are quartered at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson was expected to reach San Francisco this week in time to sail Dec. 24 on the City of Peking for Hong Kong, thence to Manila to report to Adml. Dewey.

1st Sergt. Alton Barnes Cusick, Co. A. (Cleveland Grays), 10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, has been favorably recommended by Senator Hanna for appointment to a Lieutenancy in the Regular Army.

Major General William R. Shafter rejoined at Governors Island, Dec. 22, from his Southern tour with the President, and from a short appearance before the War Investigating Commission at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Captain Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., will close her country house near Frederick, Md., after the Christmas holidays, and will come to Washington, D. C., prior to visiting Captain Mercer in Cuba.

Lieut. Powell, U. S. N., is improving slowly from a severe case of typhoid fever. He is now in Washington, D. C., with his mother at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Di Bullitt Kearney, 1734 K street.

General R. C. Comba (Colonel 5th U. S. Inf.), has found occasion to discipline some of the 69th New York under his command at Huntsville, Ala., officers as well as men, in connection with disorders arising after the December pay day.

Miss Margaret Olivia Slocum, daughter of Col. J. Jermian Slocum, and sister of Capt. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav., and Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., is to be married Feb. 14, in New York, to Mr. Sherman Flint, second son of Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint.

Mrs. Fowler and Mr. Frederick Hall Fowler, wife and son of Maj. J. L. Fowler, 10th Cav., are at Charlie Place, 1429 Pennsylvania ave., Denver, Colo., where they will remain for the winter. Maj. Fowler will join his regiment the last of December.

Mr. J. Erwin Hoy, son of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., has taken the house 2012 R street, N. W., where with his family he will pass the coming winter. Mr. and Mrs. Hoy have just returned from Europe, where they passed last summer.

Gen. William Adams Olmsted, a distinguished Volunteer officer during the Civil War, and afterwards an officer of the Regular Army, 22d Infantry, resigning in 1869, was ordained a priest this week at Notre Dame, Ind., where he has been living in retirement.

Major Josiah Pearce, U. S. A., has been on leave and visiting his family in Washington, D. C., but will leave during this week for Porto Rico, Cuba, where Mrs. Pearce will join him. Mrs. Pearce was Miss Dahlgren, a daughter of the late Admiral John Dahlgren, U. S. N.

Rear Adml. W. S. Schley has received from the Jersey City Circle, Companions of the Forests of America, a handsome tablet with his portrait in the center. The Rear Admiral has been confined to his apartments in New York by illness, but is now convalescent, and able to be out.

The paper on "Discordant Sounds a Menace to Nerves," presented at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Medical Association by P. A. Surgeon Joseph A. Guthrie, M. D., has been reprinted from the "Journal of the American Medical Association" in pamphlet form.

While in Savannah on Sunday last President McKinley attended the Wesley Monumental Methodist Church, Secretary of War Alger and Gen. Shafter the First Presbyterian Church, Gen. Joe Wheeler and Secretary Wilson the First Baptist Church, Secretary Long, St. John's Episcopal Church and Secretary Smith, the Independent Presbyterian.

The death of Mrs. Barlow, wife of Colonel John W. Barlow, U. S. A., was a shock to her many home friends in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Barlow passed much of her time during her youth in Georgetown, where she had relatives, among whom were Mrs. Worthington Davis, Mr. Joseph W. Davis and Mrs. Pulitzer, now of New York, who was before her marriage Miss Kate Davis.

Mrs. Mizner, widow of General John Kemp, has left Washington, D. C., for Louisville, Ky., where she will pass this winter, having rented her house for six months. Mrs. Mizner will probably return to Washington in the spring. Mrs. Vidmer, the daughter of Mrs. Mizner, has joined her husband, Lieut. George Vidmer, in Mobile, Ala., where the latter is stationed as recruiting officer.

The tablet in memory of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, U. S. N., who lost his life on the Maine in Havana Harbor, was unveiled Dec. 18, in the chapel of the Naval Academy. The tablet was unveiled by Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, who was executive officer of the Maine at the time. Chaplain Clark spoke of the heroism of the young man and held him up as an example for future naval officers to follow.

Maj. A. C. Markley, 24th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Gen. Blanco arrived in Spain from Cuba Dec. 19, and received a very enthusiastic welcome.

Maj. DeW. C. Poole, U. S. A., and Miss Poole are en route this week to England on the steamship Menominee.

Mrs. W. C. McFarland has changed her residence from East 35th street to the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.

Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, 1st U. S. Art., is spending the holidays with his family at 172 West 81st street, New York City.

Capt. Patrick Hasson, U. S. A., reached his 64th birthday this week, Dec. 23, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

We regret to learn that P. A. Engr. J. C. Kafer, U. S. N., has been suffering from an attack of pneumonia, but at last accounts he was getting better.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Wolverton, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., to whose long and honorable service we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Dec. 21.

Chief Engr. Wm. B. Brooks, U. S. N., was at the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La., Dec. 15, accompanied by Mrs. Brooks and Miss Minnie Brooks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Elisha Sylvester Theall will pass the Christmas holidays with Dr. and Mrs. John W. Bayne at their home on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

Maj. C. L. Heilmann, Surg., U. S. A., bade farewell to friends at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, preparatory to starting for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut. W. F. Hase, 6th U. S. Art., is still at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., and is busy making arrangements for the removal of the dead soldiers buried there.

1st Lieut. and Mrs. John L. Hayden, of the 1st Artillery, stationed at Tybee Island, Ga., were in Savannah to attend the banquet given President McKinley on Dec. 17.

Major H. H. Benham, U. S. V. (Capt. 2d U. S. Inf.), who returned ill from Porto Rico some time since, as noted in the Journal, is spending his leave in Pennsylvania.

Comdr. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., was at Knoxville, Tenn., this week to attend the funeral of his nephew, Horace Maynard. He afterwards returned to Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Peck, U. S. N., has recently moved into pleasant quarters in Georgetown, D. C., No. 2725, P street. He is on duty with the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Surgeon M. F. Crawford, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the Boston on the Asiatic Station, is expected shortly at his home at Mount Meridian, Va., having been relieved by Surgeon Rush.

Capt. Jonas A. Emery, 11th U. S. Inf., sailed Wednesday, Dec. 21, for Puerto Rico, where he will return to duty, having recovered from typhoid fever contracted in the Puerto Rican campaign.

Everesto de Montatos, a Cuban millionaire, who enlisted for the war in Battery B, 1st Utah Artillery, has secured his discharge. His father owns extensive sugar plantations near Cienfuegos.

The engagement is announced of Naval Cadet Ben Tardy, U. S. N., and Miss Florence W. Nelson, daughter of Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., retired. Cadet Tardy is a member of the class of '98.

Gen. A. K. Arnold, is at present in command of the 4th Army Corps, Gen. Chaffee, who had had the command since the departure of Gen. Wheeler, having received orders that have taken him elsewhere.

The parents of Miss Louise DuBose, of Athens, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter to Naval Cadet Charles Preston Nelson, of the class of '98. Miss DuBose is the niece of Surg. William R. DuBose, of the U. S. Navy.

Miss Louise May Hecker, daughter of Col. A. G. Hecker, of the Quartermaster's Department, was married at Detroit, Dec. 22, to Mr. Gyalas Deszily, a prominent gentleman born in Hungary. Col. and Mrs. Hecker were present at the ceremony.

President McKinley's visit to the troops in camp at various points in Georgia, etc., has had an inspiring effect not only upon officers and men, but on the legion of civilians who have attended the reviews and witnessed the appearance and efficiency of the commands.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Maj. Mason Carter, formerly of the 5th Infantry, and now residing at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., has gone South for a couple of months to visit her son, Mr. Flourney Carter, and family, who reside at 908 North Florence street, El Paso, Tex.

Col. Henry B. Freeman is on his way from Santiago de Cuba to Fort Douglas, Utah, to take command of his new regiment, the 24th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton has taken command of the 5th Infantry at Santiago, the Colonel, Richard Comba, being a general officer of Volunteers.

Comdr. Henry E. Nichols, U. S. N., who has been on duty as senior aide to Commo. Watson, left the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 10, going to San Francisco on the tug Unadilla, en route to Manila to assume command of the Monadnock. Capt. Nichols was accompanied by Mrs. Nichols, and all the steam whistles in the bay sounded good-bye as the tug left the yard.

Some months ago Lieut. Julien Viaud, of the French Navy, better known as Pierre Loti, was put on the retired list, and he has been trying to be put back on the active list ever since. The old sea dogs of the Navy, however, say that he ought to stay retired and write novels, as he can do that sort of work very much better than he can perform the duties of a naval officer.

As Prof. R. W. Prentiss, Rutgers College, was glancing over a copy of Herschel's "Outline of Astronomy," he chanced to notice on the fly leaf the following names: "William T. Sampson, Oct. 1, 1859; W. Scott Schley, Lieut., U. S. N." The book was purchased at a second-hand bookstore in Washington many years ago, but Prof. Prentiss had never before noticed the names on the fly leaf.

"Joseph Cabell Breckenridge, Jr., Ensign in the United States Navy; A Brief Story of a Short Life, by Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, President of Lafayette College," is published by the Knickerbocker Press, New York. It has an excellent likeness of Ensign Breckenridge, a picture of the law office of his ancestor, Attorney General John Breckenridge, and illustrations of the naval vessels on which he served.

Captain and Mrs. W. J. Turner, 2d U. S. Inf., announce the marriage of their daughter Marion to Lieut. John C. Workizer, 2d U. S. Inf., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1898, at Grace Church, Anniston, Ala. Mr. Frank McCune was best man and the bride's sister, Laura, was maid of honor. The wedding was a very quiet one, only a few friends being present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Francis Johnson of Grace Church. Lieut. and Mrs. Workizer will be at home at Anniston after Dec. 25.

Col. E. A. Godwin, 7th Vol. Inf., is at 1760 Q street, Washington, D. C.

Gen. F. V. Greene left Havana for Savannah Dec. 22, en route to the East.

General and Mrs. Merritt will remain in Washington over the holidays. Since her arrival in the United States the health of Mrs. Merritt has shown steady improvement.

Lieut. J. C. DeArmond, U. S. A., son of Judge DeArmond, will remain with his father in Washington over the holidays, his present furlough having been extended for that purpose.

Maj. French, chief clerk in the Comptroller's office, Treasury Department, lies dangerously ill with the prevailing gripe. Maj. French is well known to a large number of naval officers.

Mrs. Richard Rush Wallace, wife of Commo. Wallace, of the Navy, retired, gave a pleasant tea for Miss Wallace last Saturday at their residence, 1777 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Maj. J. T. Kirkman, U. S. A., has taken a lease of the house No. 1529 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C., where his family will remain during his tour of duty with the 16th Infantry in Cuba.

Comdr. H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., remains in command of the U. S. S. Dolphin, at present at the Washington Yard, and will probably continue in command of this vessel until some time late in the spring.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine Pynchon Hosmer, daughter of Col. A. A. Hosmer, U. S. A., to Mr. Rollin Norris, of Maryland. The date of the wedding has not yet been determined.

Many naval officers will learn with regret of the recent death, at his residence in Washington, D. C., of William H. Dempsey, formerly a well-known stationer of the District. He died on the 18th inst.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Maj. J. S. Sewell, the Manhattan; Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, the Waldorf; Gen. W. Ludlow, the Cambridge; Gen. M. V. Sheridan, Holland House; Maj. Gen. W. Merritt, Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Fish, mother of the late Sergt. Hamilton Fish, has presented each member of the troop her son served with a fine pearl-handled knife. On one side is the inscription "Las Guasimas, June 24, '98." On the reverse the words "Souvenir of Sergt. Hamilton Fish to his comrades in Troop I, R. R. R."

Maj. Spurgin, Q. M. D., U. S. A., has been detached from duty at West Point, and is under orders to take station in Cuba, in charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Havana. It is not probable that he will sail for his station until after some action has been taken on one of the Army reorganization bills now before Congress.

Miss Robie, daughter of Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, U. S. N., has returned from a pleasant visit to Norfolk, where she was the guest of Miss Wise, daughter of Capt. William Clinton Wise, U. S. N., on the receiving ship Franklin. Miss Robie will attend the New Year hop at Annapolis and will be at home, 1331, Twenty-first street, Washington, Saturdays in January.

Rear Admiral Bance, who retires from active service on the 25th inst., will be retained in command of the New York Navy Yard until further orders. It is not the purpose of the Navy Department to relieve the retired officers now performing active service at present. The selection of Admiral Bance's successor will not be determined until after the New Year.

Cards are out for a tea to be given by Miss Webster, daughter of Chief Engr. Harrie Webster, U. S. N., next Wednesday, the 25th, in honor of Miss Davis, daughter of Col. George B. Davis, of West Point, and Miss Spurgin, daughter of Maj. William F. Spurgin, U. S. A., Quartermaster at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. These young ladies will remain with Miss Webster through the holidays.

The Russian Government has sent a new naval attaché to the United States in the person of Lieut. M. Scheunovitch, who, with his wife, arrived in New York on the Bretagne on Sunday last. Capt. Scheunovitch is the successor of the well-known General Mertwagi, whose departure from Washington will be regretted by a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Mertwagi and daughter will return to Russia with the General.

Americans are not the only ones who resign from the services of the Government in order to take up the business of private firms. A recent instance of this in the German Navy indicates that the tendency is as marked abroad as at home. Rear Adml. Barandon, of that service, has retired from active service in order to act as head manager of Krupp's Germania Yard, at Kiel, which has been enlarged greatly by the transference to that place of the famous Tegel Works.

Governor-elect Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the dinner given Dec. 21 by the New England Society of Brooklyn. His subject was colonial expansion. Among those with him at the speaker's table was Capt. J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N. The New York "Sun" thinks that if the Governor-elect appoints Maj. Avery D. Andrews, formerly of the Regular Army, Adjutant General of the State the appointment will perfectly fit the sound policy upon which Col. Roosevelt has addressed himself respecting the militia.

Lieut. William Louis Murphy, 24th U. S. Inf., was married Dec. 8, at Unity Church, Omaha, to Miss Pauline Whiting Lowe, daughter of Mrs. W. W. Lowe. The bride was attended by a matron of honor, her sister, Mrs. W. J. Bell, and the best man was Lieut. David L. Stone. The ushers were Mr. Fred Murphy, brother of the groom; Mr. Harry Cockrell, Mr. Paul Hoagland and Mr. Ralph Crandall. Owing to the fact that the bride's family are in mourning, no reception was held, and Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy left after the ceremony for Pueblo, Colo., from which point they go to Fort Douglas, Utah.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt, Washington, D. C., for the two weeks ending Dec. 21, 1898: Capt. C. G. Starr, U. S. A., and Mrs. Starr; Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. H. Wilson, U. S. A., and wife; Surg. B. F. Pope, U. S. A., and wife; P. A. Engr. O. W. Koester, U. S. N., and wife; Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, U. S. A.; Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mercer; Asst. Engr. Arthur Crenshaw, U. S. N.; Asst. Engr. B. K. McMorris, U. S. N.; Chaplain O. J. Nave, U. S. A.; Ensign G. I. Middleton, U. S. N.; Capt. P. M. Boehm, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. Weigel, U. S. A.; Maj. W. Havard, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. J. Boniface, U. S. A.; Maj. W. L. Alexander, U. S. A.; Capt. R. R. Steedman, U. S. A.; Capt. F. S. Foltz, U. S. A.; Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A.; Col. W. H. Benyard, U. S. A.; Col. E. Miles, U. S. A.; Capt. E. I. Grumley, U. S. A., and Mrs. Grumley; Mrs. W. N. Blow, wife of Lieut. W. N. Blow, Jr., U. S. A.; Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A.; Maj. A. E. Woodson, U. S. A.; Capt. L. W. Cornish, U. S. A.; Capt. R. D. Potts, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. Brooke, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. D. Miley, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. G. Trout, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. R. Sample, U. S. A.; Maj. H. C. Ward, U. S. A.; Col. E. Hunter, U. S. A.

TABULAR COMPARISON OF THE MILES AND HULL BILLS.

Corps and Departments.	General.	Lieut. Gen.	Major Gen.	Brig. Gen.	Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colo.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.	The Company.	The regiment.	Total.	Enlisted.
General Officers..	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	19
Adj. Gen. Dept..	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17
Insp. Gen. Dept..	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	19
J. A. Gen. Dept..	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14
Q. M. Dept.....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	80
Sub. Dept.....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	121	150
Medical Dept....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	160
Pay Dept.....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	90
Corps of Engrs..	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	192	725
Ordnance Dept...	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	501	3,750
Signal Corps....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	596	2,500
Chaplains.....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	26
Cavalry.....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	64
Artillery.....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	127	500
Infantry.....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	208	1,834
Total.....	Present Hull	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	201	2,426

*The 8 Major Generals and 22 Brigadier Generals of the line provided by the Miles bill will be found under the heads of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.

VOLUNTEER AND STATE FORCES.

The annual reception of the Old Guard of New York will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 26. The tickets are \$5, and admit gentleman and ladies.

The 2d Battery, New York, Capt. David Wilson, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, at its armory on the evening of Dec. 20, and made a fine appearance. Capt. Wilson was in command. Lieut. Flanagan was in charge of the 1st Platoon, and Lieut. Sherry, of the 2d. The passage was made at both a walk and a trot and elicited great applause from the large audience, which included quite a number of well-known military men. Gen. Carroll paid a high tribute to the battery for its excellent work, not only in time of peace, but in the war with Spain, the battery furnishing no less than 84 men and 4 officers to the Volunteers, the officers who served as Captains of Volunteer batteries being Lieut. Flanagan and Lieut. Sherry. The mechanical maneuvers which followed the review consisted of dismounting and mounting the 3.2-inch field pieces, and also a Gatling gun drill, which included firing with diminished numbers in which blank cartridges were used. The exhibition was an exceedingly clever piece of work, and Army men present said it could hardly be excelled. Dancing followed the military exercises.

The question of the next annual meeting of the Military Athletic League will be determined at the annual meeting of the delegates to be held at the armory of the 2d Battery, New York City, on Monday evening, Jan. 8, 1899. The case of Sergt. Coughlin, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, who was injured at the tournament of last year, is under consideration by a special committee, and if the injuries are of a character to warrant it, the sum of \$1,000 will be placed in the hands of Maj. Gen. Miles for the benefit of Sergt. Coughlin, who has suffered three amputations of the right hand and arm. The action of the Military Athletic League in voluntarily taking action to so generously contribute to the injured Regular is very praiseworthy.

Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, New York, completed his 16th anniversary as Captain of the command on Dec. 15, 1898. During this long term as commanding officer he has embraced every opportunity to improve the battery in efficiency until to-day it is almost without a rival. It was among the first organizations to volunteer for the Spanish war, and when its offer with others had to be declined on account of depleting the State force too much, a Volunteer battery was organized from its ranks. Capt. Wendel has paid great attention to target practice and took his command to South Beach a few days ago for that purpose. Brig. Gen. McCookry Butt will review the battery at the armory Thursday evening, Jan. 5, and a ball will follow the review.

Speaking of the part played by the National Guard of New York in the Spanish war, Maj. Gen. Roe, the commander of the division, said at a recent reception at Lafayette Post: "I think it a strong testimony to the efficiency of the National Guard of New York State that 9,000 men were ready to go into camp on a few days' notice. And while I must admit that the full strength of the Guard did not go, I maintain that it furnished the skeleton, that from its ranks came the officers, the non-commissioned officers and a large percentage of the enlisted men, thus making it possible to build up the Volunteer force in a short time. I think that it was a mistake not to order out the whole Guard as a guard for service in the United States Army, which could have been done with perfect propriety. Now, when the war is over, there is a good deal of talk about the reorganization of the Guard. As there has been no disorganization, there can be no reorganization, only a re-establishment, which has already been to some extent accomplished. I believe that the future of the Guard is bright, and I hope that every member of this post will help it along by word and deed."

Col. Denny, of the 112th Regiment, New York Guard, has resigned. The Colonel has been very ill for some time past, which was largely due to overwork in connection with organizing his regiment. He had previously been connected with the 12th Regiment, which he joined in January, 1893, and was known as an energetic and competent officer. His resignation is regretted.

Maj. Gen. C. F. Roe, in responding to a toast at a dinner given to Capt. C. E. Lydecker, Co. H, 7th New York, in honor of his 10th anniversary as Captain, said: "The future of the 7th Regiment is as bright as its past. There is no regiment in my military family in the State for which I have a higher regard than for this regiment."

Capt. John Bordman, Jr., Battery A, 1st Regt., Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, has been appointed Military Instructor for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. The Oak Hall Clothing Company, Boston, has the contract for the uniforms. The pattern is the same as U. S. Army fatigue, dark-blue blouse, trousers, and cap.

The following is a complete list of the staff of Governor George E. Lounsbury, of Connecticut: Edward N. Day, executive secretary, Hartford, Conn.; Brig. Gen. Louis N. Van Keuren, Adjutant General, Bridgeport; Brig. Gen. George B. Newton, Quartermaster General, Hartford; Brig. Gen. J. Francis Caley, Surgeon General, Middletown; Brig. Gen. John W. Atwood, Commissary General, Waterbury; Brig. Gen. Herman O. Averill, Paymaster General, Washington; Brig. Gen. George H. Cowell, Judge Advocate General, Waterbury; Col. W. E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant General, Hartford; Col. Francis Parsons, Assistant Quartermaster General, Hartford; Col. John W. Lowe, Aide-de-Camp, New Haven; Colonel Isaac M. Ullman, A. D. C., New Haven. One aide is yet to be appointed. The contract for the uniforms was awarded to the Boylan Manufacturing Company of New York City, who will complete the uniforms in time for the inauguration. This makes the eighth Governor's staff in succession that the Boylan Manufacturing Company has uniformed.

Maj. Gen. Roe, of New York, on Dec. 21, announced the following appointments of aides on the staff of Governor-elect Roosevelt from the commissioned officers of the Guard, in accordance with the new Military Code: From the 1st Brigade, 1st Lieut. Davis S. Iglehart, 112th Regt.; from the 2d Brigade, Capt. George A. Wingate, 23d Regt.; from the 3d Brigade, Capt. James M. Andrews, 2d Regt., 36th Sep. Co., and 1st Lieut. Adrian W. Mather, 10th Battalion; from the 4th Brigade, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Chapin, Jr., 65th Regt., and 1st Lieut. F. J. Miller, 41st Sep. Co.; from the 5th Brigade, 2d Lieut. James W. Cleveland, 7th Regt.; from the cavalry, 1st Lieut. James K. Prentice, Squadron A; from the artillery, 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Flanagan, 2d Battery. The above officers are detailed for duty, commencing Jan. 1, 1899, and will wear the Aiguillette with the uniform of their respective organizations. Paymr. J. A. Mollenhauer, of the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, has been appointed Naval Militia representative. All the above officers will still remain on duty in their respective organizations, and will only attend the Governor as aides when ordered. Capt. Andrews is a graduate of West Point, and served in the Army as a 2d Lieutenant of the 5th Cav., and joined the 36th Separate Company in 1896, after resigning from the Army. Capt. Flanagan, before joining the 2d Battery in 1890, served some ten years in the 7th New York, and during the war with Spain commanded a Volunteer battery. Lieut. Col. Chapin joined the 65th Regiment in 1880, and served with it in the Volunteer Army in 1898. Lieut. Mather has been connected with the 10th Battalion since 1891. Capt. Wingate, who has been a member of the 23d Regiment since 1889, is a son of Gen. Geo. W. Wingate. Lieut. Cleveland has been a member of the 7th since 1883. Lieut. Prentice was commissioned in Squadron A this year. Lieut. Miller has been a member of the 41st Separate Company since 1893. Lieut. Iglehart, of the 112th Regiment, was only recently commissioned.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

CIRCULAR 55, W. D., A. G. O., DEC. 13, 1898.

Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Section 2, Act of Aug. 13, 1894, and A. R. 577, to present date.

CIRCULAR 56, H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 15, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

A great many claims are being presented for payment to the Quartermaster's Department for reimbursement of traveling expenses of employees who have been working under the direction of officers in the West Indies, the accounts not being certified by any officer or officers, as required by regulations.

It is the duty of every officer who issues a voucher for personal services or otherwise, whether he pays it himself or whether it may come into the hands of another officer for payment, to certify to the correctness of the account; and all officers concerned are hereby directed that when expenses of the character mentioned are incurred, and employees are lawfully entitled to reimbursement for the same, properly certified vouchers will be issued to enable the paying officer to settle promptly the accounts presented to him.

Employees while actually traveling otherwise than with the Army, and as it travels, will be entitled to transportation and the allowance for subsistence provided by Regulations, but this latter should cease just as soon as they reach their destination. Then they should submit on their rations, if entitled to them, or provide for their subsistence out of their regular pay.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 185, H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 16, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1, G. O. 44, May 13, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

By direction of the Secretary of War, all Volunteer officers serving with their regiments or companies shall be paid on the rolls thereof; the regimental field and staff, non-commissioned staff and band on one roll known as the field, staff, and band roll, and company officers on the rolls of their respective companies. Volunteer officers paid on field, staff and band, or company rolls, will each enter upon the rolls at time of payment the sum of all credit sales of subsistence stores made to him, and not paid for at date of the roll, which sum will be collected by the Paymaster and transferred in the manner directed by A. R. 1290.

General officers and their staffs and officers detached from their commands shall be paid on the usual individual (officer's) voucher. Officers so paid will make the notation on the pay account required by A. R. 1288.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 29, 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS, CAMP MCKENZIE, GA., DEC. 18, 1898.

I. Commanding officers of regiments are enjoined to see that the provisions of G. O. 152, Headquarters 2d Army Corps, and G. O. 44, Headquarters 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, are strictly carried out in their commands. Company commanders will be directed to read the above referred-to orders, as well as this order, to their companies at the next retreat roll call.

It will be observed that no badges are permissible upon the fatigue uniform except the corps designation which will be habitually worn as provided in standing orders. Badges allowed under State laws cannot be worn on the fatigue uniform in this service. The wearing of certain distinctive badges is limited to occasions of ceremony when full dress is required.

A competent officer will be detailed in each regiment as instructor of the guard and will see that officers as well as enlisted men are thoroughly acquainted with guard duty, reporting every neglect to the regimental commander. Enlisted men when away from their company quarters will always wear the blouse buttoned unless on fatigue duty. This is absolutely essential and men violating this requirement will be deprived of pass privileges.

All officers will be required to assist in carrying out the provisions of these several orders and will at all times call enlisted men to account for failure to observe the same.

G. O. 23, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SAN JUAN, DEC. 6, 1898.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Porto Rico.

GUY V. HENRY, Brig. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 24, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SAN JUAN, DEC. 6, 1898.

The following named officers are announced as on the staff of the Department Commander:

2d Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Jr., 1st Cav., A. D. C.

1st Lieut. Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf., Acting J. A. of the Department, relieving Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, A. G., U. S. V., from that duty.

By command of Brig. Gen. Henry.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 25, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SAN JUAN, DEC. 7, 1898.

The following are announced as main posts in this Department:

In the District of San Juan.

Post of San Juan—Sub-posts: Carolina, Fajardo, Humacao, Rio Piedras, Santurce.

Post of Caguas—Sub-posts: Cayey, Guayama, Albonito.

Post of Arecibo—Sub-posts: Barceloneta, Bayamon, Camay, Ciales, Dorado, Toa Alta, Utuado, Manati.

Post of Vieques—No sub-posts.

In the District of Ponce.

Post of Ponce—Sub-posts: Yauco, Guanica, Adjuntas, Camaguey.

Post of Mayaguez—Sub-posts: Aguadilla, Las Marías, San German, Isabela, Lares.

Post commanders will have general charge of the sub-posts and the country in their jurisdiction, and will make frequent personal inspections to see that everything is in order and that all returns and reports from sub-posts are promptly made.

Detached posts will report to the main post from which they are detached. Sub-post commanders will forward promptly to main post commanders all reports and returns and draw their supplies from their main posts unless otherwise ordered, and with the main post commanders will use the utmost vigilance to arrest criminals and preserve order.

In case of necessity direct correspondence or report may be made by sub-post commanders to district headquarters, in which case the main post commander will be immediately notified.

By command of Brig. Gen. Henry.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V., commanding the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Tenny Ross, 3d Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago, Ill., on business connected with his command of that department. (D. D., Dec. 14.)

Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. V., will return to New York City, N. Y. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, U. S. V., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., on business pertaining to certain inspections and will return to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V. (Col. 4th U. S. Inf.), is relieved from the command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, and will proceed to join the 4th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews, U. S. V. (Col. 12th U. S. Inf.), is relieved from the command of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps, and will join the 12th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., will proceed from Fort Riley, Kan., to Havana, Cuba, and report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty as his chief of staff. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty as Inspector General of that Division. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Lyman W. V. Kennon, A. G., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Commanding the Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty on his staff. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Capt. Charles G. Treat, A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, U. S. V., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps, for duty as Asst. Adj. Gen. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Capt. Frederick M. Page, A. G., U. S. V., is assigned as Assistant Adjutant General of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 7th Army Corps. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Maj. Henry T. Allen, A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty as Adjutant General. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Adjutant General's Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, A. G., U. S. A., from duty in Dept. of Gulf, to San Juan, Porto Rico, as Adjutant General. Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, A. G., U. S. V., from duty in the Dept. of Porto Rico, to Havana, Cuba, for duty as Adjutant General, Division of Cuba. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as Judge Advocate. (W. D., Dec. 15.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James A. Campbell, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty on his staff. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, New York, and join the U. S. transport Manitoba at that place, to temporarily relieve Capt. Homer F. Aspinwall, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Cav.), will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Dec. 15.)

Maj. Frederick Von Schrader, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., in time to take passage on the hospital ship Bay State, and proceed thereon to Jamaica, West Indies, under instructions from the Q. M. General of the Army. (W. D., Dec. 15.)

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., is honorably discharged as Lieutenant Colonel and Q. M. of Volunteers only, to take effect Dec. 15, 1898. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. Andrew G. C. Quay, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. William G. Ball, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is further extended to include Dec. 31, 1898. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, C. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty, and then to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Dec. 15.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. James H. Livingston (appointed Dec. 12, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Co. I, 15th U. S. Inf.), now at Nuevitas, Cuba, to Holguin, Cuba. Comy. Sergt. William J. Browne (appointed Dec. 12, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Co. H, 6th U. S. Inf.), now at Fort San Houston, Texas, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. (W. D., Dec. 15.)

Leave seven days Maj. Edmund W. Bach, C. C. S., U. S. V. (D. D., Dec. 12.)

Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, C. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (1st Corps, Dec. 15.)

Capt. Don A. Dodge, C. S., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, for duty. (1st Corps, Dec. 15.)

Leave 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted Maj. George H. Stouch, C. C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary of the Department. (D. Colo., Dec. 12.)

Capt. Robert H. Beckham, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and relieve Capt. James C. Read, C. S., U. S. V., as Commissary and A. Q. M. on the transport Mobile. Capt. Read will proceed to Washington for instructions. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, C. C. S., U. S. V., will report on his arrival at Havana, Cuba, for duty, to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding the Division of Cuba, instead of to Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

So much of par. 16, S. O. 295, Dec. 15, 1898, W. D., as relates to Comy. Sergt. William J. Brown (appointed Dec. 12, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Co. H, 6th U. S. Inf.), is revoked. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department U. S. A., are ordered: Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, S. D., U. S. A., will, in addition to his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Havana, Cuba, report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., at that city, for duty as Chief Commissary on his staff. Maj. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., to relieve Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, U. S. A., A. C. G. S., U. S. A. (Col., S. D.), of the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lieut. Col. Nye, will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that Department, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, A. C. G. S., U. S. A. Lieut. Col. Sharpe will proceed to Washington, D. C., for instructions. Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. V. (Lieut. Col., Sub. Dept.), will, in addition to his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Santiago, Cuba, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary, Dept. of Santiago, to relieve Maj. George T. Bartlett, C. C. S., U. S. V., of that duty. Maj. Bartlett will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as assistant in his office. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Charles W. Bartlett, U. S. A., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for duty with 7th Corps. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett will proceed from Fort Columbus to Fort Slocum and report for duty. (S. O. 294, D. E., Dec. 19.)

Hosp. Stwd. M. Neel, Fort Delaware, will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for duty. (Battery Point, Del., Dec. 17.)

Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty in New York City, N. Y., and will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for duty pertaining to the supervision of the construction of the general hospital at that place. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Reynolds, U. S. A., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Hosp. Stwd. Theodore H. Connor will proceed to Fort Thomas for duty. (D. D., Dec. 9.)

Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to command the Division Field Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., relieving Maj. Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A. (D. Cal., Dec. 5.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Oscar A. Manseau, now casually at Plattsburg Barracks, is assigned to duty at that post. (S. O. 293, D. E., Dec. 17.)

Maj. Charles L. Heilmann, Surg., is relieved as member of the G. C. M., appointed at Fort Adams. (S. O. 294, D. E., Dec. 19.)

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned

to duty at the Division Hospital, Macon, Ga., as Surgeon in Charge. (1st Corps, Dec. 14.)

A. A. Surg. John N. Goltz, U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

The retirement from active service Dec. 15, 1898, of Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Burke L. Johnson, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to the C. O., 20th U. S. Inf., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

So much of par. 58, S. O. 280, W. D., Dec. 8, 1898, as relates to Maj. Benjamin F. Pope, Surgeon, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

So much of par. 86, S. O. 294, W. D., Dec. 14, 1898, as relates to A. A. Surg. Arthur W. Smith, U. S. A., is amended to read "Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur B. Smith, U. S. A." (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Adams. (S. O. 297, D. E., Dec. 22.)

A. A. Surg. Edgar F. McClendon, U. S. A., relieved from duty in the General Hospital at San Juan, and will report at Toa-alta, for duty. (D. P. R., Dec. 4.)

A. A. Surg. R. Fleming Jones, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 11th Inf., and assigned to the General Hospital at San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., Dec. 4.)

A. A. Surg. Gerry S. Driver, U. S. A., is relieved from the General Hospital at San Juan, and will report to the C. O., 11th Inf., for duty. (D. P. R., Dec. 4.)

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to return to the United States, is granted A. A. Surg. A. D. Williams, U. S. A. (D. P. R., Dec. 7.)

During the temporary detail of Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on duty at San Juan, A. A. Surg. R. Fleming Jones will perform the duties of Attending Surgeon at these headquarters and Sanitary Inspector of San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., Dec. 7.)

A. A. Surg. R. Kirk and W. M. Carson, U. S. A., will report at General Hospital at San Juan, for duty. (D. P. R., Dec. 7.)

Sick leave, one month, granted Maj. Charles F. Mason, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (W. D., Dec. 8.)

A. A. Surg. Richard Wilson, U. S. A., from duty in the Officers' Hospital at Ponce, P. R., to the General Hospital at that place. (D. P. R., Dec. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Stephen M. Gonzalez, U. S. A., will proceed to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and report in person to Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., and report to the C. O., 3d U. S. Cav., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

The order of Nov. 11, 1898, W. D., directing Maj. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to take station at Fort Sill, O. T., is revoked. Maj. Marlborough C. Wyeth will proceed to Augusta, Ga., to close up his accounts, and then proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. William J. Wake-

man, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., from Columbus Barracks to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to relieve Capt. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., to accompany the 22d U. S. Inf. to Manila, Philippine Islands. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Leave, one month, Maj. Donald Maclean, Chief Surg., U. S. V. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect Feb. 20, 1899. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. E. A. Romig, U. S. A., is extended five days. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

Par. 108, S. O. 298, Dec. 19, 1898, W. D., relating to Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), is revoked. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

Maj. William C. Gorgas, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and establish and take charge of a general hospital, in or near that city. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

The retirement from active service by the President, Dec. 21, 1898, of Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., for duty with 2d Army Corps: Molyneux Turner, Elbert E. Persons. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., to accompany the 22d Infantry to Manila, Philippine Islands. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., from Washington to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to accompany the 4th U. S. Inf., to Manila, Philippine Islands. Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. A., from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the Hospital Corps company of instruction, vice Capt. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

The following transfers of Brigade Surgeons, U. S. V., in the 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, are ordered: Maj. William S. Bryant, from duty with the 1st Brigade, to 2d Brigade; Maj. Francis C. Ford, from duty with the 2d Brigade, to the 1st Brigade. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

A. A. Surg. Joaquin L. Duenas, U. S. A., will proceed to Las Tunas, Cuba, and report to Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. V., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

The leave granted Maj. William H. Daly, Chief Surg., U. S. V., is extended two months. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. William W. Gilbert, Paymr. U. S. A., will proceed to Macon, Ga., to complete the payments assigned to Maj. Robert B. Huen, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., who is reported sick. (D. G., Dec. 17.)

Maj. Merrill W. Lang, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Anniston, Ala., to assist in the payment of troops. (D. G., Dec. 17.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. Clifford Arrick, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V. (D. G., Dec. 19.)

Maj. James B. Kenner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Anniston, Ala., to assist in the payment of troops at that point. (D. G., Dec. 19.)

Maj. Hamilton S. Wallace, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Columbia, Tennessee, to assist in the payment on muster-out rolls of the 1st and 2d Mississippis. (D. G., Dec. 17.)

Maj. W. H. Thrift, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to make payment to six companies of the 3d Illinois Vol. Inf., at Joliet, Aurora and Elgin, Ill. (D. L., Dec. 16.)

So much of par. 74, S. O. 295, W. D., Nov. 9, 1898, as relates to Maj. Fred T. Jones, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Maj. H. L. Grant, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (S. O. 294, D. E., Dec. 19.)

Maj. Jerome B. Watrous, Paymr., is relieved from duty at Boston, Mass., and will proceed to Washington and report to the Paymr. General of the Army for duty. (S. O. 294, D. E., Dec. 19.)

Maj. M. R. Doyon, Addl. Paymr., will proceed to Bridgeport, Conn., and pay Battery B, 1st Connecticut Vol. Art. at muster out. (S. O. 295, D. E., Dec. 17.)

Maj. G. D. Sherman, Addl. Paymr., having completed duties in Boston, will return to New York City. (S. O. 293, D. E., Dec. 17.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 5, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymr. (S. O. 296, D. E., Dec. 21.)

Maj. J. B. Houston, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at New York City, and will take station at Boston, Mass. (S. O. 297, D. E., Dec. 22.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Maj. George T. Holloway, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., Dec. 20.)

Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr., U. S. A., and Maj. William B. Dwight and Henry J. May, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. A., will proceed to Anniston, Ala., to pay the troops. (D. G., Dec. 20.)

Maj. Manly B. Curry, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Macon, Ga., to pay troops. (D. G., Dec. 20.)

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., to pay the troops. (D. G., Dec. 20.)

Maj. Jerome A. Watrous, Paymr., U. S. A., will proceed to

Washington, D. C., and report to the Paymaster General. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Maj. Henry B. May, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Par. 42, S. O. 282, W. D., Nov. 30, 1898, relating to Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Chief Engr., U. S. V. (Majo., C. E., U. S. A.), is revoked. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Maj. James A. Irons, Engineering Officer, U. S. V. (Captain, 20th U. S. Inf.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect Feb. 16, 1899, and will join the 20th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engr., U. S. V., will report for duty in connection with the establishment of camps in Cuba for the 1st Army Corps. (1st Corps, Dec. 15.)

So much of par. 81, S. O. 293, Dec. 13, 1898, W. D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles Keller, C. E., U. S. A., is amended so as to take effect at once. (H. Q. A., Dec. 21.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, C. O. O., U. S. V., is further extended 20 days. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

Maj. Benjamin Alvord, C. O. O., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 20th U. S. Inf.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, Jan. 16, 1899, and will join the 20th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the works of the American Tube and Iron Company, Middletown, Pa., on business pertaining to the tests of parts of the pneumatic dynamite guns in process of manufacture. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

Ord. Sergt. Frederick Semple, U. S. A., from duty at Ponce, P. R., to San Juan. (D. P. R., Dec. 3.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Duffy, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty pertaining to the Signal Corps storehouse to be established at that point. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

The following named officers of the U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, U. S. A., for duty: Capt. Julien P. Wooten, Capt. Richard O. Rickard, 1st Lieut. Albert J. Dillon, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for duty as Signal Officer on his staff. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain John H. Macomber, U. S. A., will report in person to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

Leave for two days is granted Post Chaplain C. W. Free-

land. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 14.)

Post Chaplain Edward J. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 22d U. S. Inf., for duty, and accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

Post Chaplain I. Newton Rittner, U. S. A., having been found incapacitated for active service, on account of disability thereto, his retirement is announced. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted Capt. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (D. D., Dec. 9.)

In a regimental order of Dec. 14, Lieut. Col. Vile, at present commanding the 1st U. S. Cav., announces the death of Maj. Albert G. Forde, of the regiment, the announcement being somewhat delayed owing to war times. Col. Vile recounts Maj. Forde's gallant service in several actions with Indians, and says: "Maj. Forde accompanied the cavalry division of the 5th Army Corps in the expedition to Santiago de Cuba in June, 1898, commanding the 2d Squadron of the 1st Cav. On July 1, 1898, at 5:15 p. m., he was killed in action at San Juan Hill while fearlessly directing the fire of his line of sharpshooters upon the enemy's trenches. In the death of Maj. Forde the regiment has lost an officer whose charming personality and noted qualities as soldier and friend will leave their impress on its personnel for many years to come."

Similarly he announces the deaths of 1st Lieut. W. H. Osborne and of 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, 1st Cav. Of the former he says: "Lieut. Osborne accompanied the expedition of the 5th Army Corps to Santiago de Cuba in June, 1898, and participated with honor in the battle of San Juan, July 1, 2, and 3, and in the siege and surrender of Santiago de Cuba, July 4 to 17, 1898. While performing the trying duties of Acting Quartermaster and Commissary of the regiment in the unhealthy surroundings of Camp Hamilton, Cuba, he contracted typhoid fever, of which dread disease he finally died at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Aug. 23, 1898. The regiment mourns the loss of this brave young officer whose devotion to duty under the trying circumstances of the campaign will ever cause his memory to be revered by his companions in arms." Of the latter: "He participated with honor in the battle of San Juan, July 1, 2 and 3, and in the siege and surrender of Santiago de Cuba, July 4 to 17, 1898. After the arduous campaign he returned with his regiment to Montauk, L. I., and was drowned near Camp Wikoff, Sept. 7, 1898, while bathing in the treacherous surf. His genial disposition endeared him to his friends and in his short career as an officer he had sufficient opportunity to display soldierly qualities that commanded the respect of his superiors."

1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, Adj., 1st U. S. Cav., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, and report in person to Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. V., for duty as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, Q. M., 2d U. S. Cav., is changed to leave on account of sickness, and extended three months, with permission to go beyond sea. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave one month is granted 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d U. S. Cav. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th U. S. Cav., will report at Flint, Mich., for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th U. S. Cav., recently mustered out as Major, 34th Mich. Vol. Inf., will proceed to join the 4th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th U. S. Cav., is relieved from further duty at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Sick leave three months is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

1st Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, 5th U. S. Cav., will assume the duties of Chief Mustering Officer for Ohio. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and assume charge of the general recruiting station at that point. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

Lieut. Col. Camille C. Carr, 5th Cav., is assigned to the command of the 5th U. S. Cav., to date Nov. 4, 1898. (D. P. R., Dec. 8.)

9TH CAVALRY-COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Leave two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, 9th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Dec. 21).

Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for recruiting duty. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

10TH CAVALRY-COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

The leave granted Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Par. 28, S. O. 290, W. D., Dec. 9, is amended so as to direct 1st Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, 10th U. S. Cav., to report in person to the Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, for duty as assistant to the Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer of the Academy, and so much of the orders above cited as provide for the relief of Maj. William F. Spurgin, 23d U. S. Inf., from duty as Q. M. and Disbursing Officer at the U. S. Military Academy, and direct him to proceed to join his regiment, is revoked. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

1st Lieut. Edward L. Baker, 10th U. S. Vol. Inf. (Sergeant Major, 10th U. S. Cav.), recently appointed, will proceed to Macon, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. Joshua L. Fowler, 10th U. S. Cav., is further extended seven days. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

2D ARTILLERY-COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will, at the expiration of sick leave, join his regiment. (S. O. 296, D. E., Dec. 21.)

1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d U. S. Art., is detailed for duty as collector of customs at the sub-port of Trinidad, Cuba, on or before Dec. 31, 1898. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

3D ARTILLERY-COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

1st Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d U. S. Art., will proceed to join his battery. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

The following transfers are made in the 3d U. S. Art., to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. John P. Hains, from Battery F to Battery E; 1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, from Battery E to Battery F. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

4TH ARTILLERY-COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

The sick leave granted Capt. Harry R. Anderson, 4th U. S. Art., is extended two months. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., is detailed member of G. C. M. at Fort Adams. (S. O. 297, D. E., Dec. 22.)

Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort McHenry. (S. O. 297, D. E., Dec. 22.)

The leave for seven days, on Surgeon's certificate, granted 2d Lieut. C. Sydney Haight, 4th Art., and extended seven days, is further extended seven days on account of sickness. (S. O. 296, D. E., Dec. 21.)

5TH ARTILLERY-COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Maj. J. R. Myrick, 5th Art., assisted by Lieuts. A. C. Blunt and W. W. Hamilton will estimate the market value of the post exchange. (Fort Wadsworth, Dec. 18.)

Sergt. W. H. Baldwin, 5th Art., is detailed overseer in G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth. (Dec. 13.)

Sergt. O. R. Patton, 5th Art., will conduct a squad of recruits to New York en route to Savannah. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 14.)

Corpl. A. Lederman, 5th Art., is detailed Acting Commissary Sergeant. (Fort Wadsworth, Dec. 13.)

Capt. William H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Art., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 69, S. O. 295, W. D., Dec. 15, 1898, vice Capt. George E. Sage, 6th U. S. Art., relieved. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. P. A. Connolly, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, Dec. 17.)

2d Lieut. Marcelus G. Spinks, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, to act as counsel to Comy. Sergt. Henry M. Lewis, in his trial. (S. O. 293, D. E., Dec. 17.)

So much of par. 34, S. O. 298, W. D., Dec. 19, 1898, as relates to 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th U. S. Art., is revoked. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

6TH ARTILLERY-COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Leave for 25 days is granted Capt. H. H. Ludlow, 6th Art. (S. O. 294, D. E., Dec. 19.)

Leave 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 22, is granted Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art. (S. O. 292, D. E., Dec. 16.)

Principal Musician A. Kudlich, 6th Art., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army. (Fort McHenry, Dec. 11.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. Dio L. Wildoner, K. 6th Art., took place at Fort Monroe, with funeral honors, on Dec. 16.

Corpl. W. I. Jenkins, M, 6th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

7TH ARTILLERY-COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Corpls. F. Overhiser, W. H. Shelby, J. Clemens and R. L. Bryan, A. 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Portland Head, Dec. 16.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Stone, Adj., 7th Art., is detailed instructor of the special class, lycum course. Lieuts. F. R. Ward, A. E. Casella and B. P. Brower will constitute the special class lycum course. (Fort Slocum, Dec. 14.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 7th Art., is appointed Adjutant, Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Preble, Dec. 15.)

Capt. J. A. Lundeen, 7th Art., is detailed member of exchange council. (Fort Adams, Dec. 18.)

1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 7th U. S. Art., will proceed from Augusta, Me., to Concord, N. H., and inspect unserviceable Q. M. stores. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

1ST INFANTRY-COLONEL EVAN MILES.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

3D INFANTRY-COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Sick leave for one month and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. A. A. Harbach, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. L., Dec. 19.)

1st Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 3d U. S. Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

5TH INFANTRY-COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

The death of David Ruhl, Co. C, 5th U. S. Inf., was reported from Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 10, of heart disease.

1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith, 5th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as Assistant Mustering Officer for the State of Kentucky. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

So much of par. 75, S. O. 280, W. D., Nov. 28, 1898, as directs 1st Lieut. Charles C. Clark, 5th U. S. Inf., to join his company at Santiago, Cuba, is so amended as to direct him to proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U. S. V., commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, for duty as A. D. C. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

6TH INFANTRY-COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

1st Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and assume the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary at that post. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Leave 10 days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry R. Lee, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

7TH INFANTRY-COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Bent, 7th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

9TH INFANTRY-COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. A to Co. M. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, 9th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Dec. 18.)

10TH INFANTRY-COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Inf., is further extended three months. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

11TH INFANTRY-COLONEL ISAAC D. DERUSSY.

The death of Pvt. W. E. Connors, Co. L, 11th Inf., of per-

nicious malaria, was reported from San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 9.

Sick leave, one month, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. John W. French, 11th U. S. Inf. (D. L., Nov. 30.)

1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 11th U. S. Inf., from duty as Acting Commissary at Mayaguez, P. R., and will join the station of his company. (D. P. R., Dec.)

1st Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th U. S. Inf., will report to Chief Mustering Officer, Columbia, Tenn., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

13TH INFANTRY-COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. John A. Heller, 13th Inf., is detailed Acting Post Q. M. Sergeant. (Fort Porter, Dec. 17.)

2d Lieut. A. C. Read, 13th Inf., is detailed in charge of post school. (Fort Porter, Dec. 16.)

Sergt. C. M. Willard, K, 13th Inf., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Porter. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 15.)

2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is detailed in charge of post exchange and post treasurer. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 20.)

14TH INFANTRY-COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1898, is granted Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., Mustering Officer, Dept. of Columbia. (D. Col. Dec. 9.)

Capt. George H. Patten, 14th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty with the 20th U. S. Inf., until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will join the 14th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., will report to the C. O., 20th U. S. Inf., for duty with that regiment until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will join the 14th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

Par. 6, S. O. 290, W. D., Dec. 20, 1898, relating to Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

15TH INFANTRY-COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for recruiting duty. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

16TH INFANTRY-COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report to Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

Leave two months, to take effect not earlier than Jan. 10, 1899, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Gowen, 16th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

17TH INFANTRY-COLONEL WILLIAM M. WHERRY.

Sick leave two months is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 17th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

18TH INFANTRY-COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The death of Pvt. James Healy, Co. I, 18th Inf., is reported from Manila, Dec. 17, from the result of an accidental fall.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th U. S. Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

19TH INFANTRY-COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The furlough granted Chief Musician John N. Whiteley, 19th Inf., is still further extended 30 days, on account of sickness. (D. L., Dec. 14.)

1st Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf., was on Dec. 4 assigned to the command Co. G. (D. P. R., Dec. 8.)

Capt. C. C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., was on Nov. 4, assigned to command the 2d Battalion composed of Cos. C, G, H, and I, 19th Inf. (D. P. R., Dec. 2.)

20TH INFANTRY-COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON.

1st Lieut. F. V. Krug, 20th Inf., will proceed at once to join his regiment. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

2d Lieut. Morton F. Smith, 20th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., and will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty as Aides-de-Camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., and will join their regiment: 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 20th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Howland, 20th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

21ST INFANTRY-COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebsteln, 21st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., for recruiting duty. (W. D., Dec. 17.)

22D INFANTRY-COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT.

The retirement from active service of Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d U. S. Inf., upon his own application, after 30 years' service, is announced. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

Lieut. Col. Charles Porter, 22d U. S. Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., president of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet in Washington, Dec. 21, 1898, for examination. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

24TH INFANTRY-COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (D. Colo., Dec. 10.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, Adj., 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (D. Colo., Dec. 10.)

1st Lieut. William F. Jackson, 24th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., vice 1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 24th Inf., relieved. (D. Colo., Dec. 12.)

Leave to include Dec. 31, 1898, is granted Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

25TH INFANTRY-COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Sick leave one month 2d Lieut. J. M. Campbell, 25th Inf., Fort Grant, Ariz. (D. Colo., Dec. 12.)

Capt. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 25th U. S. Inf., is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service at Sacramento, Cal. (W. D., Dec. 21.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1898, for the examination of Lieut. Col. Charles Porter, 22d U. S. Inf. Detail for the Board: Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A.; Col. Fred. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, W. D.; Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.; Maj. Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt., Asst. Surg., U. S. A.); Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, A. A. G., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 7th U. S. Art.), Recorder. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the War Department, Dec. 17, 1898, to report upon the proposed amendment of Section 1144, Revised Statutes, and the proposed repeal of Sections 1290 and 1300, Revised Statutes. Detail: Colonel George B. Davis, Sub. Dept. (Captain, C. S., U. S. A.); Col. William S. Patten, Q. M. Dept. (Major, Q. M., U. S. A.); Maj. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; George E. Sage, 6th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, 6th U. S. Art., Recorder. (W. D., Dec. 15.)

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort McHenry, Md., to fix responsibility for a shortage in subsistence stores received from 2d Lieut. Walter W. Bell, Jr., 2d Pa. Vol. Inf., Commissary at Montchanin, Del. Detail: Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis and 2d Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, 6th Art. (S. O. 292, D. E., Dec. 16.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. George M. Berkel, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Chief Musician Frederick Siegner, 10th U. S. Inf., Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Dec. 15.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Dec. 19. Detail: Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg.; William H. Coffin, 2d Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, 6th Art.; Hugh La F. Applewhite, 6th Art.; Charles F. Faulkner, 4th Art.; William M. Copp, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. George G. Gately, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 291, D. E., Dec. 18.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at San Diego Barracks, Cal., Dec. 8. Detail: Capt. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art.

1st Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; William H. Cobbledick, and Thomas Rutledge, 8th California; 2d Lieut. George T. Patterson, Guy T. Scott, 3d Art.; Frank S. Drady, 8th California; 1st Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf., A. D. C., J. A. (D. Cal., Dec. 7.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Dec. 28. Detail: Capt. George L. Anderson, E. T. Brown, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. David McCooch, John T. Geary, 7th Art., and 2d Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, 7th Art., J. A. (S. O. 297, D. E., Dec. 22.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, from the 3d U. S. Inf. to the 6th U. S. Inf., Co. K; 1st Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, from the 6th U. S. Inf. to the 3d U. S. Inf., Co. L. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

TO JOIN REGIMENTS.

The following officers are relieved from duty as Aides-de-Camp to the General officers hereinafter indicated, and will at once proceed to join their respective regiments: 1st Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, 3d U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. John C. Gregg, 4th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. William Brooke, 4th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. David S. Stanley, 22d U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Tenney Ross, 3d U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V. (W. D., Dec. 20.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The President on Dec. 21 sent to the Senate a long list of nominations, covering promotions in the Volunteer Army, notwithstanding the fact that some of the nominees have been mustered out. With the exception of the nomination of Maj. Philip Reade, U. S. A., to be Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General, U. S. V., all the nominations, including about 200, are officers of the following regiments: The 1st, 2d and 3d Vol. Cav., and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Vol. Inf. and 2d and 3d Vol. Engrs.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the executive nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army sent to the Senate on Dec. 8, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 17, pages 367, 370, 382 and 383, were confirmed on Dec. 14 and 19.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 10, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Brigade Surgeon with the rank of Major. Acting Asst. Surg. Damaso T. Laine, U. S. A.

To be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain. 1st Lieut. Walter L. Phelps, Co. C, 2d Ark. Vol. Inf. Harold Young, of Iowa.

1st Regt. of Engineers.

1st Lieut. John G. Livingston, to be Captain, vice Shaler, promoted.

2d Lieut. Howard H. Woodman, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Minard, appointed R. Q. M.

Corpl. Henry E. Hayward, Co. H, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Woodman, promoted.

SPECIAL ORDERS, DEC. 21, H. Q. A.

Leave granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U. S. V., (Lieut. Col., 24th Inf.), is further extended to include Jan. 31.

Lieut. Col. James M. J. Sanno, 4th Inf., is relieved as Acting Inspector General, Dept. of Lakes and Dakota, and will join his regiment.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Haines, 3d Art.

Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty as Collector of Customs at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, and detailed as Collector of Customs at San Juan.

VESSELS OF THE ARMY.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.

Changes in transports on Atlantic coast: PANAMA, at Savannah, Ga. PT. VICTOR, at San Juan. RITA, at New York. MOHAWK, at Bath, Me. MOBILE, at Savannah, Ga. MASSACHUSETTS, at New York. MANITOBA, en route from Tunis to New York. MINNEAPOLIS, en route from Savannah, Ga., to Havana. MICHIGAN, at Savannah, Ga. ROUMANIA, en route from Savannah, Ga., to Havana. HARTFORD, at New York. ORIDAM, en route from Savannah to Havana. BERLIN, at New York. BRITANNIC, at Havana. CHESTER, at Havana. GYPSUM KING, at San Juan. MISSOURI, at Havana. BELIEF, at New York. BAY STATE, en route from New York to Jamaica. COMAL, at Havana. MANTOE, at Havana. SARATOGA, at Savannah, Ga. STILLWATER, at Havana. On the Pacific there are no changes, except that the Scandia has arrived at San Francisco.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

A battalion of four companies, 3d U. S. V. Engrs., equipped for field service and supplied with 30 days' rations and forage, will proceed by rail to Miami, Fla., in time to embark there upon transport on Saturday morning, Dec. 10, 1898, for Havana, and move thence by rail to Matanzas, Cuba. Battalion will take with it sufficient wagon transportation to meet its requirements. (1st Corps, Dec. 6.)

Maj. W. J. Canton, 1st Washington Vols., will proceed to Manila. (D. Cal., Dec. 7.)

The 1st Troop, 1st Vol. Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, and Battery C, Utah Vol. Light Art., now at Angel Island, are designated for muster out, without furlough.

Capt. Henry C. Dames, 3d Art., is detailed as Mustering Officer for the 1st Troop, and Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., as Mustering Officer for Battery C. (D. Cal., Dec. 8.)

The following named officers of the 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., are discharged the service with one month's pay and allowances: Maj. Spier Whitaker, Capt. Ike T. Jobe, 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Gregg. (W. D., Dec. 16.)

1st Lieut. Wiley E. Jones, 1st Territorial Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory, and will join his regiment. (W. D., Dec. 14.)

Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., Dec. 13.)

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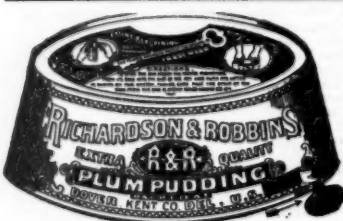
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the expressions that have been heard so often that the
South is glad the war ended as it did, but that it has not
abandoned its principles, etc. It will take nearly an-
other generation to close the story of the war, and Presi-
dent McKinley has done the country a service in ex-
tending to the Southern side of the contest just that rec-
ognition which modern views of humanity justify, even
in the height of hostilities. We may care for our antag-

onist's dead without implying the least diminution of our
hostility to his cause. Time has made the issues of 1860
very decided "back numbers," and brought us to new and
absorbing problems. Both sides in the old struggle will
find their greatest good in sincere unity, looking back-
ward only to the evidences of American manliness and
not to sectional antagonisms. Congress has already re-
ceived a bill to put the President's suggestion in force,
and will offer no opposition to the generosity it implies.
Whether the further suggestion of the Commander of
the Confederate Veterans, that "in the future legislation
of this country the living Confederates will be remem-
bered," is ever put in practice remains to be seen. It is
decidedly an American view of the situation. The hopes
inspired by this incident are indicated by two measures
brought before Congress. One is a bill by Mr. Rixey,
of Virginia, for the admission of Confederate as well as
Union soldiers to all soldiers' home and similar institu-
tions maintained by the Government. The other, an
amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill proposed
by Senator Butler (N. C.) extends to Confederate sol-
diers all the privileges of pensions now enjoyed by Fed-
eral soldiers. One Representative declared that he ex-
pected to see \$100,000,000 a year added to the pension
bill for the benefit of our late antagonists.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield has published a little work,
which, if not original in a literary sense, is certainly or-
iginal in conception, as it is useful in purpose. It is
printed in Spanish and English in parallel columns, and
gives a synopsis of the Constitution, shows the organi-
zation of our Government, gives the names of the Cab-
inet, and describes the relations of the State govern-
ments to the Federal Government. It is dedicated to the
people of Puerto Rico, and is intended for free distribu-
tion among them. It would be an excellent idea for pa-
triotic organizations to follow up the hint given by Gen.
Butterfield and furnish similar information to that given
in his pamphlet to the inhabitants of Cuba and the Phil-
ippines in their native tongues. Whether they are des-
tined to become a part of the United States or not, it can
do them no harm to learn something of our Constitution
and system of government. Lafayette Post, No. 140, G.
A. R., of which Gen. Butterfield is Commander, has
shown its loyalty by its work in recruiting 7,000 sol-
diers for the Union armies during the past summer, and
ministering to their comfort. It is one of the most hos-
pitable, as well as one of the most active of the G. A. R.
posts and entertained quite a number of distinguished
guests at a reception given on Friday evening, Dec. 16,
to the Commander-in-Chief, James A. Sexton, and staff,
and Department Commander, Anson S. Wood and staff.
There were some excellent speeches in the line of loyalty
to Old Glory, etc., and a supper followed. The post has
published a memorial volume prepared by its Adjutant,
Wilbur F. Brown, in memory of its late Commander,
Richard W. Meade, Rear Adml., U. S. N., retired. It has
two excellent likenesses of Adml. Meade, taken at dif-
ferent periods of his life.

The pharmacists are asking that they be added to the
Army as an independent corps of fifty-three officers, with
a Pharmacist General, having the rank of Colonel, at
their head. It is not at all likely that Congress will con-
sider any such proposition, nor should it do so. Improve-
ment lies in the direction of the consolidation of corps
and not in their further multiplication. A correspondent
who urges the contrary opinion says: "These fifty-three
officers might well take the place of the like number of
Surgeons, as, unless this corps is introduced, the work
must be performed by Surgeons. It is the height of ab-
surdity for us to ignore the precedent set in all the Eu-
ropean armies, as well as the teachings of common sense
by setting a Surgeon to do a pharmacist's work. In the
French army the chief pharmacist bears the rank of
Major General. The purchase, preparation and distribu-
tion of medical supplies will never be accomplished
satisfactorily until it is entrusted to a corps of skilled
pharmacists (not Surgeons)."

A press correspondent writes: "During the ride to
Macon, Ga., the Presidential party learned that a re-
mark of Gen. Shafter, made at the camp in Savannah in
a private conversation to the effect that the Cubans are
no more fit for self-government than hell for a powder
factory, had been made public. Gen. Shafter regrets its
publication exceedingly, as it was not an official expres-
sion and its publication was unauthorized." Owing to the
large supply of brimstone in the locality named, we
should think that it was eminently fitted for the estab-
lishment of a factory for the manufacture of the black
powder, such as was used at Santiago. Hence a proper
interpretation of the remark quoted would indicate that
Gen. Shafter has a very complimentary opinion of the
capacity of the Cubans for self-government. This is of-
ficial.

The press dispatches say that Maj. Gen. Henry is be-
ginning his task of government in Puerto Rico with great
vigor. He intends to hold elections for Mayors and Coun-
cilmembers in every town, and appoint a commission to com-
pel the local courts to bring to trial and punish persons
now in detention on charges of incendiarism and assault.
He wants to install some American policemen in every
town and American teachers in the schools. Good order
will be secured by efficient patrols and boisterous men
of our own service will be brought to book. Capt. Lem-
ley, of the 7th Artillery, has been detailed to visit the
schools, with a view of installing American teachers.

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THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The subject of the Nicaragua canal is now fairly and prominently before Congress and has so much support from the people that there is a good prospect of decisive action. After years of study of lines and plans the cost is said to be placed at \$135,000,000, but the Walker Board's report may change this. The Government has made a sincere effort to secure safe estimates by the most competent engineers, and after all this study we ought to make the expenditure come within the estimate, difficult as it is to do so in undertakings of this magnitude. Of course as soon as the name Nicaragua is heard the Panama Canal comes to the front and demonstrates its evident superiority to the satisfaction of its supporters. The director general, the counsel and the commercial representative of the Panama company had a long conference with Secretary Hay for this purpose, and the only conclusion to be drawn from their advances is that they want to sell, but the savor of that enterprise is so bad that their prospects are not flattering. No successor could be asked to raise that wreck.

Assuming that we do build the canal we shall be confronted with one question of great importance and some difficulty. Tolls uniform to all the world, including ourselves, is a condition we have always imposed voluntarily and the neutrality of the canal is provided for under our guarantee, but the conditions and consequences of that guarantee are arousing attention in all countries concerned in the navigation of the canal. The bill introduced by Senator Morgan does not suggest a joint guarantee of any or all powers, but an individual guarantee on our part and the right to such military occupation as would be necessary to enforce it.

The treaty of 1868 with the Republic of Nicaragua provides that the United States "also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection."

The only question which aroused running debate during Senator Morgan's speech was that of the canal's status toward an enemy of the United States with which we were at war. In the treaty with Nicaragua that country reserves from our right of carriage troops or other munitions of war "intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua." As to other nations, the bill before the Senate says: "The Nicaragua Canal being a necessary connection between the eastern and western coast lines of the United States, the right to protect the same against all interruptions, and at all times, is reserved and excepted out of this declaration of the neutrality of said canal and its free use by other nations." Several Senators thought this language somewhat ambiguous, and Senator Morgan explained himself as follows: "My purpose is, very clearly, that when there is war between any two powers, the United States being one of them, that other power shall not use this canal under a declaration of neutrality. That is clear, is it not? We have declared that it shall be neutral to all the nations of the earth, even as to their warships, but that they shall not use the canal if they are at war with the United States." Mr. Hoar suggested that the words "except as to nations at war with the United States," be introduced into the bill, which we presume he intended to insert in the guarantee as follows: "Sec. 20. That it is hereby declared that the neutrality of the Nicaragua Canal is guaranteed by the United States (except as to nations at war with the United States) as the same is provided for in the concessions made by Nicaragua and Costa Rica," etc.

Thus this important and delicate question is brought simply and clearly before Congress. There is only one solution of it. We build a canal with our own money, in our own continent, under full concessions, and there is no reason why we should throw open its locks to an enemy. If other nations want an Isthmian canal open at all hours, war and peace, let them put money into the Panama canal. This attitude limits necessarily the obligation of other nations to refrain from damaging the canal during war to the preservation of neutrality

on our part. If being at war we refuse its use to an enemy our foe may take the canal and use or destroy it as he chooses, provided he is victorious in attacking us. Its use becomes one of those military possessions which an enemy may take from us if he can.

We have discussed before the extreme delicacy of this whole question of guarantee. A joint guarantee with other nations suffers the very serious objection that it establishes one of those compacts between the American and some or all European powers which it is a fundamental principle of our polity to avoid. Even a joint guarantee of American nations only would bind together Great Britain, France, Denmark and Holland with the United States. Such a union of guarantors would be very objectionable to Americans.

Senator Morgan sees no obstacle to the individual guarantee of the United States. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty would not be in question if Mr. Cleveland had not, by one of those hasty moves which made the opening of each of his administrations remarkable, given as an excuse for withdrawing the Frelinghuysen treaty the opinion that it violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. As Great Britain had violated it already it had no standing until Mr. Cleveland gave it one needlessly. Mr. Morgan's view seems to be that in building and guaranteeing a canal we should act as the agents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and have the same power over the canal and its defence as they would have if they acted directly.

The progress of the debate indicates that the Senate is strongly in favor of immediate work upon the canal, but is anxious to avoid the complications which the guaranteed bonds of the Pacific Railroad brought us. The tendency of the speeches so far is to make the canal a Government work directly instead of inferentially as in the case of the railroads. All of the speeches show an earnest effort to treat the subject dispassionately as a question of great material importance.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION BY SEA.

Our transport service in Cuba seems to have no admirers. Gen. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, said that the Department furnished an abundance of potatoes, onions and tomatoes to cook with it. If they did not reach the soldiers, that was the fault of the Transportation Department. He believed the Army never would be properly fed till the Commissary Department had charge of the transportation, as well as the purchase of rations. The Commissary Department should furnish not only food, but the cooking and eating utensils and transport them to the troops. All his experience confirmed this. He believed that much of the confusion during the war could have been avoided if such a plan as he proposed had been in operation. Gen. Eagan disclaimed any intention to criticize the Quartermaster's Department, his purpose being simply to show how that Department was already overburdened with work. In comparing the subsistence furnished the European armies, the Commissary General said that the British and other armies are not nearly so well fed as the troops of this country. He also advocated strongly the supply of beer to soldiers who choose to buy it, in such quantities as commanding officers might think best.

Col. Valery Havard thought the medical service would also be improved by having its own transportation. He suggested that great medical difficulties might have been largely avoided by consolidating all the medical supplies carried by the transports and putting them on one transport to be run independently by the Medical Department. Surg. Gen. Sternberg, who was asked to make suggestions for the improvement of the service, said that the Medical Department should control the transportation of its own supplies and should have power to issue its own orders. Under the present system all orders have to go through the office of the Adjutant General. Congestion and delay there had been often. A message from the War Commission to himself took seven days to reach him through the regular channel of the Adjutant General's office. It has been proposed at different times to consolidate the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments into a "Department of Supply," but the proposition has not met with favor. In 1869 four officers or ex-officers expressed themselves in favor of it. In 1874 fifteen were in favor and thirty-four against. In 1876 twenty were in favor and thirty-five against. These opinions were expressed in response to inquiries from committees of Congress. Among those on record against consolidation are Gen. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard, McClellan, Meade, Geo. H. Thomas, J. G. Foster, W. B. Franklin, W. F. Smith, H. G. Wright, Robt. Allen, Edmund Schriver, James Longstreet, and Montgomery C. Meigs. It does not follow that if the Medical Department and the Commissary Department had had control of their own transportation they would have handled it any better than the Quartermaster's Department did. The experience of transportation by sea was new to this Department, and for some reason they were unwilling to accept the assistance they might have had from the Navy for the asking. The ship captains complained, with what reason we cannot say, that the crews who had served with them on the vessels hired were removed and new crews hired. Whatever the explanation may be the fact is familiar to every officer sent to Cuba that there was no discipline, order or control over the fleet of Army transports, such as there would have been had they been under the direction of men of military training sufficiently accustomed to the sea to put a shipmaster in irons and take command of his vessel if the occasion called for it. An emergency may arise, and such an emergency did arise on the voyage to Cuba, when the authority of a merchant skipper must be over-

reached by some officer competent to assume such a responsibility. Army officers are clearly not trained for such duty. Hence our suggestion that the business be turned over to the Navy, as it is in England.

There are a number of points in the military and other reports that ought to be corrected. We regretted to see that some one made the President say in his message that the assault of San Juan Hill was made July 2. Gen. Bates in reporting his operations at Caney, says that after halting a mile and a half from El Caney "he moved his brigade down the road in the direction of El Caney, crossed the San Juan River," etc. Approaching the southeast side of the town, between Chaffee and Miles, Gen. Bates could not have crossed the San Juan. It must have been the Guamas and while the error is not very important, it may give some poor historian of the future a footnote to write. All rivers around Santiago were the San Juan to every one who did not take pains to get the names Seco, Aguadores and Guamas differentiated as branches of the San Juan. We confess to a feeling of distaste when the names of places that have prominence in the war are given a wrong spelling, and would like to see La Quassima in the Adjutant General's report changed to Las Guasimas. We do not think it fair to conceal the neat operation of Lieut. Col. D. W. Burke, 11th Inf., at Rio Prieto, under the name Burge, as is done in Gen. Miles's report. When the Secretary of War presented his report to the President late in November, the name of the late Lieut. R. S. Turman was still printed among the wounded. No doubt such errors are inevitable, or at least they always occur in early reports, but with three or four months for correction there should be time to remove them. The staff offices in Washington are the only recipients of much important information, and we all look to them for authoritative accuracy. If the Government is careless in such matters it sets up an endless chain of inaccuracies which it is exceedingly difficult to break. There are some forms of expression by the way that seem to have been adopted as official English, to which we object very strongly, and the most persistent of them is "I would recommend," etc. We believe that a commander who writes officially that his subordinate has conducted himself worthily in action has no right to use the conditional mood in writing about him. The phrase leaves something to be understood. "I would recommend Capt. John Doe for promotion (only he is such a duffer you can't do anything with him!)" If the commander recommends an officer, let him say so in a straightforward manner that leaves no room for these painful private interlinings. There is another matter which is so common as to be fastened upon current speech with what seems to be a giant grip. It is the use of the word "verbal" when "oral" is meant. All words are verbal, but only those that are spoken by the mouth are oral.

At the annual convention of the Interstate National Guard Association at Chicago, on Dec. 15 and 16, Gen. Henry M. Duffield, who commanded the Volunteer brigade in Cuba, defended the National Guard as it was represented in the war with Spain. He said that when it was considered what poor arms the Volunteers had against the Mauser rifles of the Spaniards the militiamen must be given credit for splendid work in the war. As a plan for the future of the National Guard he suggested that instead of spending time every year in camps the Guard be placed under the command of a Regular Army officer for that period of time and put through practice marches. Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th U. S. Inf., who commanded the Gatling gun battery in Cuba, spoke on the subject of modern weapons in the art of war. After paying a high tribute to the genius of the Army officers who perfected the modern rifle in use in the Regular Army, which was so good that not one was found disabled or defective in the Cuban campaign, he spoke of the machine gun. He said that this arm would revolutionize warfare almost as much as the introduction of the breech-loading rifle had changed the tactics. The National Guard should be provided with these weapons and taught in time of peace how to use them. It was a fourth arm added to the service, and its use at Santiago was one of the tactical lessons of the war.

"Bethel, the Stone Kingdom of Isaac's Son Daniel's Fifth Empire; a Great Mountain Filling the whole earth with Fruit; its Complete and Comparative History Graphically set forth upon a chart." It is sufficient to give this weird title of Our Race Publishing Company's latest publication, to show that Charles A. L. Totten still dreams dreams and sees visions. We have much too great a respect for the author's wisdom to venture upon the attempt to understand him, but will wait for the millennium, which, as Mr. Totten announces, will open for the season in 1900, closing temporarily for repairs one thousand years later. We are inclined to accept this prophecy, as we have noted premonitory symptoms of a millennium in the rapid increase of circulation of the Army and Navy Journal during the past year. By whatever process he reached them, Mr. Totten has certainly been entirely right in his conclusions arrived at before the event, that we were to come into closer relations with England. It has not been necessary to show that we are the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in order to prove that.

General Merritt will shortly be assigned to his old command as Commander of the Department of the East and General Shafter will be relieved and ordered to California. He will remain some time in Washington before going to his post.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
 Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 16.—Comdr. G. E. Ide, to command Yosemite immediately.
 Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, to the Badger as Executive Officer, Dec. 19.
 Lieut. C. W. Jungen, from the Vermont to charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, N. Y.
 Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, to additional duty at Naval Proving Ground during absence of Pharm. J. H. McGuigan.
 Asst. Paymr. R. H. Woods, from the Vulcan to the Yosemite and to be detached from the Yosemite on arrival at Asiatic Station, and then to the Petrel.
 P. A. Paymr. G. G. Seibels, from the Petrel to the Yosemite.
 Paymr. L. C. Kerr, to additional duty to take up accounts on the Vulcan.
 Asst. Engr. C. A. Baechtold, to the Yankee.
 Asst. Paymr. W. L. Sawyer, detached in connection with Auxiliary Naval Force and to the Badger.
 P. A. Engr. J. E. Palmer, from the Cassius to home and granted sick leave for one month.
 Pharm. J. McMahon, from the Solace to Marine Barracks, N. Y.
 Mate E. V. Sandstrom, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to the Franklin Dec. 19.

DEC. 17.—Lieut. F. Boughter, from the Marblehead to the Yosemite.
 Lieut. A. H. Dutton, from the Pompey to the Vixen.
 Lieut. T. G. Dewey, from the Massachusetts to the Essex, Dec. 21.
 Lieut. R. L. Russell, on completion of Court of Inquiry duty at New York, to the Vermont.
 Lieut. H. H. Hoesley, from the Washburn to the Vermont.
 Lieut. E. F. Leiper, from the New Orleans to the Essex, Dec. 21.
 Ensign C. L. Poor, from the New Orleans to the Yosemite.
 Ensign J. R. Y. Blakely, from the Marblehead to the Badger.
 Boatswain W. A. Cooper, from the Navy Yard, Washington, to the Badger, Dec. 20.
 Acting Gunner W. Zettler, order of Dec. 13, detaching him from the Richmond and ordering to the Resolute, revoked.
 Acting Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck, order of Dec. 13, detaching him from the Columbia and ordering to the Badger, revoked; he is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yosemite.

DEC. 19.—Lieut. C. J. Boush, order of Dec. 14, detaching him from Yankee and ordering to the Badger, revoked.
 Lieut. J. L. Purcell, to the Washburn, Jan. 5.
 Ensign J. A. Day, to report to C. O., Detroit, for duty as W. and D.
 Asst. Surg. C. H. DeLancy, from the Cassius when put out of commission to the Washburn.
 Asst. Surg. E. M. Blackwell, from the Vulcan, when put out of commission, and to the Franklin.
 P. A. Engr. W. M. Barr, to Navy Yard, Boston.
 P. A. Paymr. J. J. Vatham, from Navy Yard, New York, to home and wait orders.
 Chief Engr. I. S. K. Reeves, from the Puritan to the Franklin.
 Chief Engr. G. E. Tower, retired, from the Franklin to home.
 Chief Engr. R. I. Reid, to additional duty in charge of machinery of Puritan.
 Chief Engr. W. M. Parks, relieved from duty in charge of machinery of Badger.

DEC. 20.—Asst. Surg. C. D. Langhorne, from Naval Hospital, Norfolk, to temporary duty at Naval Academy.
 Surg. J. W. Ross, retired, from Naval Station, Key West, to home.
 Asst. Surg. R. O. Marcour, from the Pompey, when put out of commission, to Naval Station, Key West.
 Paymr. L. C. Kerr, to additional duty in charge of accounts of Yosemite till Jan. 5.
 Asst. Paymr. R. H. Woods, order of Dec. 16, modified so as to delay reporting on the Yosemite till Jan. 5.
 Boatswain H. Sweeney, from the Richmond to the Yosemite.
 Boatswain W. Manning, order of Dec. 17, detaching him from the Vermont and ordering to the Yosemite, revoked.
 Paymr. Clerk W. M. Gulick, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. W. L. Sawyer, for duty on the Badger.
 Paymr. Clerk J. R. Woods, appointment revoked when accounts on the Vulcan are settled.

DEC. 21.—Commo. F. J. Higginson, promoted Commodore from Aug. 1, (L. H. Bd.).
 Comdr. W. V. Verry, from command of the Cassius when put out of commission, then home and wait orders.
 Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, from command of the Caesar and to Naval Station, Havana.
 Lieut. F. P. Crockett, from the Cassius to home.
 Lieut. R. E. Barry, from Cassius to home.
 Lieut. G. R. Evans, from the Caesar to home.
 Lieut. W. M. Crose, to Newport News as Inspector of Equipment.
 Lieut. J. Franklin, retired, to Bureau of Navigation.
 Lieut. J. E. Craven, from command of the Potomac and to the Yosemite.
 Lieut. S. Decatur, from the Caesar to home.
 Lieut. W. G. Hannum, to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of Jan. 7.
 Ensign E. McCauley, Jr., to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of Jan. 7.

Ensign H. E. King, from the Caesar to home.
 Ensign J. M. Flinn, from the Princeton to home.
 Ensign K. F. Martens, from the Cassius to home.
 Ensign E. E. West, from the Cassius to home.
 Ensign C. C. Billings, from the Cassius to home.
 Paymr. H. T. Skelding, retired, from Navy Yard, League Island, to home and settle accounts.
 Asst. Paymr. G. C. Schaffer, from the Cassius when out of commission and home.

Asst. Paymr. J. W. Tierney, from the Caesar to home.
 Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, from the Caesar to home.
 P. A. Engr. J. L. McVicar, from the Caesar to home.
 P. A. Engr. C. H. Hays, from the Cassius when out of commission, and home.
 Naval Cadet W. B. McDowell, from the Indiana and to the Yankee, Jan. 3.
 Paymr. C. S. Williams, to Navy Yard, League Island, Jan. 2.
 Asst. Engr. D. C. Young, P. A. Engr. J. A. Scott, Ensign G. F. Thomas and Lieut. H. Bryant, honorably discharged Dec. 20.
 Mate J. McGrath, from the Potomac to the Franklin, Dec. 28.
 Acting Carpenter A. Burke, to Navy Yard, League Island, immediately.
 Carpenter William Macdonald, from the Resolute and to Navy Yard, League Island.

DEC. 22.—Comdr. W. I. Moore, detached from command of the Leonidas when put out of commission, and to command the Abarenda.
 Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris, detached from command of the Vulcan, to home.
 Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford, from command of the Abarenda, to home.
 Lieut. H. E. Betts, from the Marcellus, to home.
 Lieut. S. L. Jenkins, from the Abarenda, to home.
 Lieut. C. S. Thurston, from the Pompey, when put out of commission, to home.
 Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, from the Vulcan, when put out of commission, to home.
 Lieut. E. B. Underwood, from the Terror and to the Essex as Executive Officer, Dec. 27.
 Lieut. L. F. Smith, from the Vulcan, when put out of commission, to home.
 Lieut. H. L. Thompson, order detaching him from the Marcellus, and ordering him to the Lebanon, revoked. He is detached from the Marcellus, and ordered home.
 Ensign H. S. Middleton, from Pompey, when put out of commission, to home.
 Ensign L. R. Stelgner, detached from temporary duty on the Vulcan, and resume duties on the Montgomery.

Ensign G. L. Holsinger, from the Vulcan, when put out of commission, to home.
 Ensign J. C. Summers, from the Vulcan, when put out of commission, to home.
 Ensign R. G. McConnell, from the Leonidas, when put out of commission, to home.
 Asst. Surg. A. G. Grunwell, from the New Orleans to the Yosemite.
 Asst. Surg. W. H. Bell, from temporary duty at Naval Proving Ground, and will continue duties at Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, from the Leonidas, when put out of commission, to home.
 P. A. Engr. W. C. Bennett, from the Pompey, when put out of commission, to home.
 Chief Engr. G. C. Sims, from the Vulcan, when put out of commission, to home.
 Paymr. L. C. Kerr, relieved of accounts on the Vulcan.
 Asst. Paymr. W. A. Collier, from the Pompey, when put out of commission, to home.
 Asst. Paymr. E. P. Etting, from the Leonidas, when put out of commission, to home.
 P. A. Engr. H. S. Pugsley, from the Leonidas, when put out of commission, to home.
 Boatswain W. Manning, from the Yosemite, and to the Vermont.
 Pharmacist G. H. Klock, from Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, Brooklyn, Jan. 3.
 Paymr. Clerk E. S. Updike, appointed on nomination of Paymr. J. N. Speel, for duty as chief clerk to General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, League Island.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 19, 1898.
 Med. Insp. Joseph G. Ayers, to be a Medical Director Dec. 12, 1898, vice Cooke, retired.
 Surg. Franklin Rogers, to be a Medical Inspector Dec. 12, 1898 (subject to the examination), vice Ayers, promoted.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 8.—1st Lieut. B. S. Neumann, ordered to command the marines ordered to the Navy Yard, Pensacola.
 A marine guard of 46 men ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Pensacola.
 DEC. 12.—2d Lieut. A. H. Church, F. H. Delano, O. O. Hine, B. C. Mosby and M. Niven, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to their homes preliminary to their being mustered out of service.
 DEC. 13.—1st Lieut. A. R. Davis, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.
 2d Lieut. P. S. Brown and C. A. Taussig, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.; 2d Lieut. F. L. Bradman and W. H. Parker, detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.; 2d Lieut. E. E. Carmody, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.; and 2d Lieut. R. E. Devlin, detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to their homes preliminary to being mustered out of the service.
 Maj. W. S. Muse, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to command the marines ordered to Havana, Cuba.
 Capt. C. P. Porter, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to duty with the marines ordered to Havana.
 1st Lieut. J. E. Mahoney, detached from the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the marines ordered to Havana.
 2d Lieut. C. G. Andresen, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty with the marines ordered to Havana.
 DEC. 14.—2d Lieut. H. Lee, detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty with the marines ordered to Havana.
 1st Lieut. B. H. Fuller, detached from the U. S. S. Columbia, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 A marine guard of 75 men ordered to the Naval Station, Havana, Cuba. Officers and men will take passage on the U. S. S. Resolute.
 DEC. 22.—Capt. C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., granted leave for two days from Dec. 20.
 2d Lieut. S. Hill, orders of Dec. 13, to proceed to his home, revoked.
 2d Lieut. Henry Carpenter, order of Dec. 13, to proceed to his home, revoked.
 1st Lieut. L. H. Moses, leave extended until Jan. 1, 1899.
 2d Lieut. M. D. Chapman, resignation accepted from and after 21st inst.
 2d Lieut. R. H. Dunlap, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to U. S. S. Massachusetts.
 2d Lieut. N. H. Hall, detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Badger.
 2d Lieut. P. S. Brown, authorized to delay one week in reporting home.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.
 Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.
 ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Wilmington, N. C. Will go to Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.
 AKETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. En route to Havana. Address there.
 BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. At Havana. Address there.
 CASTINE, Comdr. H. M. Berry. En route to Havana. Address there.
 CHICAGO, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Navy Yard, New York.
 CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Havana. Will proceed to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Ordered to Santiago. Address care U. S. Dispatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
 HIST, Lieut. L. Young. At Santiago. Address care U. S. Dispatch Agent, New York, N. Y.
 INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.
 MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Portsmouth, N. H.
 MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.
 MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Navy Yard, N. Y. Will proceed to Havana. Address there.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Address care Navy Department.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York Navy Yard.
 MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Santiago. Will proceed to Tompkinsville. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, New York.
 NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. En route to New York. Address New York, N. Y.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 POTOMAC has been placed out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.
 RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. En route to Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.
 SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Wilmington, N. C. Will go to Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner. En route to Tompkinsville. Address there.
 TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Havana. Address there.
 TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. At Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.

SQUADRON FOR SPECIAL SERVICE.

Capt. A. S. Barker, Senior Officer.
 CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. En route to Valparaiso. Address same as Iowa.
 IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. Arrived at Valparaiso Dec. 17.

All well as reported by cable to the "Army and Navy Journal." Will proceed to Callao, which place will be reached about Dec. 24. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
 IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. Proceeding to Valparaiso. Address same as Iowa.
 JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. Proceeding to Valparaiso. Address same as Iowa.
 OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. Proceeding to Valparaiso. Address same as Iowa.
 SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Same as Iowa.
 STERLING (Coal Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Returning to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Department.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Commo. Albert Kauts, Commanding.
 Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Tausig. At Honolulu.
 PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. E. White. At Punta Arenas.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.
 Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.
 BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.
 BARCELLO, Naval Cadet W. R. White.
 BOSTON, Capt. G. F. Wilde. En route to Manila.
 BRITAIN, Lieut. V. L. Gottman.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. En route to Gibraltar. Address care U. S. Consul, Port Said, Egypt. Will go to Asiatic Station.
 CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.
 CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.
 CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Manila.
 CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.
 HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. En route for the Asiatic Station. Arrived at Naples, Dec. 17. Address care U. S. Consul, Port Said, Egypt.
 LEYTE.
 MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slinger.
 MINDANO, at Manila.
 MONADNOCK, Lieut. Comdr. A. McCrackin, Executive Officer. Comdr. H. E. Nichols to command, per steamer, Dec. 15.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell to command, per steamer of Nov. 20.
 MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leuze.
 NANTHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 NERO, Comdr. C. Belknap. En route to San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lambertson.
 PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Manila. Comdr. C. C. Cornwall to command.
 RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan. Arrived Singapore, Dec. 21, en route to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 ZABRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.
 TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
 ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. En route to St. Kitts. Address St. Kitts, W. I. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Kitts, Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 16, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jam., March 5; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I.
 ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there. Will proceed on cruise with apprentices Dec. 29. Following is itinerary: Leave Norfolk, Dec. 29; arrive Trinidad, Jan. 23, 1899; arrive St. Vincent, Feb. 9; arrive St. Kitts, Feb. 17; arrive St. Thomas, Feb. 27; arrive San Juan, March 7; arrive La Guayra, March 17; arrive Curacao, March 23; arrive Havana, April 15; arrive Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport, June 1.
 VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. On winter cruise with apprentices. Enroute to St. Kitts. Address St. Thomas, W. I. Following is itinerary: Arrive St. Kitts, Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 16; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jam., March 5; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wisc. Boston, Mass. Address 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.
 SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa.

TUGS.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.
 DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
 EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
 GLACIER, Lieut. W. S. Seccombe. At San Juan. Address care Navy Department.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.
 PANTHER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Will be used there as a station ship. Address San Juan, Puerto Rico.
 SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 SUPPLY, Lieut. E. V. Roberts, Executive. At Key West. Address there.
 SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 VULCAN, Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.
 VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.
 WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. At Hampton Roads. Address, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa. Will go to Pacific Station.
 CAESAR, At San Juan. Address care Navy Department.
 CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Verry. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. To go out of commission.
 LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Force. At Havana. Will return to League Island. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 LEONIDAS (Collier), At League Island, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Address Navy Department.
 POMPEY, At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. En route to Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.
 STRANGER, Lieut. H. W. Grinnell. En route to New Orleans, La. Address there. To be turned over to Louisiana State authorities.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. G. Todd. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. To proceed to coast of Cuba for surveying duty.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. G. E. Ide. At League Island. Address League Island, Pa. Will go to Asiatic Station.

IN RESERVE.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, in charge of vessels in back channel at League Island.
COLUMBIA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore in charge. League Island, Pa.
DIXIE, At League Island, Pa.
MIANTONOMOH, League Island, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS, League Island, Pa.
PRAIRIE, At League Island, Pa.
PURITAN, Capt. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
YANKEE, At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service sent to the Senate on Dec. 13, 1898, appearing in the Army and Navy Journal, Dec. 17, page 379, were confirmed Dec. 14. The promotion of 1st Asst. Engr. Edward J. Noonan and 1st Asst. Engr. Herbert W. Spear to be Chief Engineers, were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 19.

DEC. 15.—Capt. F. M. Munger, detached from the Manning and assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations.

3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, from the Morrill to the Manning. 3d Lieut. P. C. Prince, detached from the Manning on account of sickness and ordered home.

Capt. F. M. Munger, granted 30 days' leave.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, ordered to report at the Department.

DEC. 17.—2d Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, granted 30 days' leave.

3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted 10 days' leave.

Chief Engr. D. McC. French, granted 10 days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, granted an extension of leave for 15 days.

DEC. 19.—1st Lieut. J. H. Brown, granted seven days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Contracts will be offered by the Naval Ordnance Bureau for twelve sets of 12-inch gun forgings with which to manufacture as many 12-inch naval rifles at the ordnance factory in Washington. Bids will be opened in January.

Rapid progress is making toward the completion of a new navy 12-pounder quick-fire gun which is manufactured at the Washington gun factory. This gun is a development of the 6-pounder which rendered such destructive service during the Santiago sea fight and can be carried on the larger warships with little disturbance of weights or present magazine arrangement. It is expected that the new gun will have a firing record of at least twenty shots a minute. The length of the piece is 150 inches, caliber 3 inches, length of chamber 19 inches, diameter of chamber 3.5 inches, charge of smokeless powder 2 pounds 9 ounces, muzzle velocity 2,750 feet seconds. The exact weight of the projectile is 12½ pounds. It is intended to mount this gun on battleships as well as cruisers, and also on the new destroyers, which may carry two 12-pounders and five semi-automatic 6-pounders.

There has been considerable speculation as to what disposition the Navy will make of the modern guns taken from Spain in the war, and it has been generally understood that the obsolete guns were to figure only as mementos of the fights for distribution to States and cities. At the Navy Department it is stated that these guns are not likely to form a very valuable asset. The 4.7-inch guns of the Teresa, the Vizcaya and the Colon, many of which were brought to Washington, are the most modern of their type and are capable of excellent service, although they vary from the caliber of guns used in the American service. No decision has been reached as to the disposition to be made of these guns. The guns would not be improved by boring out, and the naval ordnance bureau believes that the guns made in this country are superior to any made abroad. The result will be that probably none of the captured guns will find mounts on warships, but will be held in reserve for some possible emergency.

Guam, one of our new possessions in the Pacific, is to have a warship stationed in its waters. The policy of the Navy Department will be to establish war vessels at all the islands which are to come under American control when the treaty of peace is ratified, and steps are to be taken to select the vessels best adapted for this purpose in order to prepare them for the service. The first of the vessels so assigned is the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which during the war was manned by the Michigan Naval Reserves and rendered special service under command of Commander Emery. The Yosemite is now under orders to proceed to the Norfolk Navy Yard from League Island, and there fit out for the long voyage, which she will make by way of the Suez Canal and reach Guam some time in the late winter. Her commanding officer will be Commander George E. Ide, and the remainder of her complement will be chosen and ordered to report within a week or two. Guam has no coaling facilities, nor is it a particularly desirable berth, but the Yosemite goes out under orders to remain there as station vessel and will no doubt be continued there indefinitely. All supplies for the ship will be dispatched from San Francisco. Another order issued directs the distilling vessel Iris, now with the special squadron comprising the battleships Oregon and Iowa, to leave Callao on her arrival and make a course across the Pacific to Manila, where her services are required. The flag is shortly to be shown also at Samoa, when the Abarenda arrives out with a cargo of coal for the new station that is now being established there. By the early spring Guam, Samoa and Hawaii will all have station ships. The Badger is under orders to join Admiral Dewey's command at Manila, proceeding probably by Magellan.

The large drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was repaired just in time, for if it had not been ready the Massachusetts would have had to go to Halifax for docking. Her mishap shows that the Government still has an important work to perform in blasting out the under water shore of Governors Island, so as to give a bluff shore with water deep enough for the largest vessels.

In reply to a letter of the Board of Trade asking that the cruiser Raleigh, one of Dewey's vessels in the battle of Manila Bay, be sent to Norfolk so that an ovation

could be tendered her Captain and crew by the residents of North Carolina and Virginia, Capt. Crowninshield, of the Naval Bureau, has replied that the Raleigh has already left Manila for New York. He recommended that she be repaired at Norfolk, where she was built.

Congress will be asked this session to authorize the purchase of Krupp armor for the new battleships building, but whether it will grant the necessary increase in price is questionable. The Naval Ordnance Bureau has concluded that there is no doubt of the superiority of the new armor over that treated with the Harvey process, and believes that the Ohio, Maine and Missouri, the three last battleships authorized, as well as the four monitors, should all be protected with this armor. Capt. O'Neil has drawn up a letter which will be transmitted to Congress soon after the holiday recess, recommending that authority be given to contract for this armor and naming what he believes will be the approximate cost of the plates. Ordnance officials, however, have not much hope that the authority will be given, in view of the antagonism displayed for two sessions to the price paid for armor heretofore bought by the Government. Members of both Houses seem to believe that the present rate—\$425 a ton—is a reasonable sum, and it is anticipated that however superior the Krupp plates may be, Congress will not be willing to pay more for the new armor than the present price for the old. We cannot see any necessity for a conflict. The ships named are not begun yet, and there is time to make any changes that are desirable. If Krupp armor is really so superior why cannot its thickness be reduced proportionally to the increased price per ton? The resulting armor would still be more effective than plain Harvey plates and a naval constructor ought not to growl if weights are taken off instead of laid on his ship.

The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, at League Island, is to proceed to Norfolk, Va., to fit out for service on the Asiatic station. She will proceed to Manila by way of Suez. The auxiliary cruiser Badger was ordered on Dec. 14 to proceed from League Island, Pa., to Mare Island, Cal., via the Straits of Magellan route. She will first fit out at Norfolk before starting on her long voyage.

The Philadelphia "Record" has found some remarkable resemblances in the Board which is investigating the affairs of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Commander Richard P. Leary looks very much like Admiral Dewey, while Captain John J. Read can easily be taken for Admiral Schley. Commodore Howison bears a very close resemblance to Commodore Casey, and Captain James H. Sands is described as a "ringer" for Admiral Sampson, except that his beard is much whiter. A most pronounced likeness is that of Naval Constructor William L. Mintoyne to Admiral Farragut.

The U. S. composite gunboat Princeton is the fourth to bear the name in the United States Navy. She is of 1,000 tons displacement, is of composite construction with her wetted surface coppered, is furnished with engines of 800 indicated horse power, has a single screw and carries a battery of six guns. The first craft to bear the name was built in Philadelphia in 1843, after the hull designs of Captain R. F. Stockton, U. S. N. The machinery and boilers were designed by the late John Ericsson, and built by the well known firm of Merrick & Towne, of Philadelphia. The hull was built by John Lenthall, who afterward became Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. This Princeton was the first ship fitted with a screw propeller in the Navy, and her cost, complete in all respects, was \$212,615. The second of the name was fitted with engines and boilers designed and built by the venerable Charles H. Haswell, and is recorded as having "performed remarkably well under steam and canvas." No. 3 was built at Boston, launched in 1851, cost a total of \$259,460, and her engines were designed by John Ericsson, her boilers by Benjamin F. Isherwood, late Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, her hull by Samuel H. Pook, U. S. N. The machinery was built by Murray & Haselhurst, of Baltimore, Md. This craft was far from being the success anticipated, and having failed to come up to expectation as a cruiser, was first laid up in ordinary at the Norfolk Navy Yard and afterward, having been divested of her boilers and machinery, was commissioned at Philadelphia as a permanent store and receiving ship. Remaining here until 1866, the Princeton was surveyed, condemned and sold, and so the name disappeared from the Navy list until 1866, when the present vessel takes up the name and renews the fame of the historic forerunner of the modern screw Navy.

The Board of Bureau Chiefs at its meeting this week decided that the smokepipes of the Newark require lengthening to give greater draught and orders will be issued to add 18 feet to the present height which is 60 feet above the furnaces. Similar increases have been made in the stacks of a number of ships in the last year or two, to secure greater draught and higher speed without recourse to the continued maintenance of forced draught in the machinery department. Some of the gunboats have smokepipes 100 feet high, only half of the length showing above the superstructure.

At the Mare Island Navy Yard on Dec. 11, the work of putting in frames on the Alert for a new spar deck was progressing, as was also the work on the Ranger. The Albatross was nearly ready for commission, and her apparatus for sounding and dredging is completed and on board. On the Hartford, the joiner work is well advanced. The electricians are running the wires for the lighting system and the caulkers are doing the final work on the outside of the vessel.

At a meeting of the Board of Construction at the Navy Department, Dec. 19, it was decided to recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that public bids be invited for raising the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, the Spanish armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, west of Santiago, and to recover or remove other property on the Cuban coast. Many concerns have shown willingness to raise the Maine.

The Brooklyn, Texas and the transport Saratoga arrived at Havana Dec. 19. The New York sailed for the U. S. with Rear Adm. and Mrs. Sampson on board. Two Spanish transports, with Gen. Estruch and 2,293 officers and men, sailed for Cadiz, Dec. 20.

The Cincinnati, which ran her nose into an unbuoyed mud bank, in the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 17, has been pulled off without damage. Her mishap will lead undoubtedly to an early survey of the harbor.

The Philadelphia "Record" says that the ways upon which the new Maine will run down to the water will be made of tremendous live-oak timbers, which have been lying in the Boston Navy Yard for over half a century. They were originally cut in the live-oak forests of Delaware and shipped to Boston for the purpose of using in the construction of wooden ships.

The old Constitution will be refitted for service as a training ship at Portsmouth, N. H.

Items from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 15, from the "Gazette," are: Naval Constructor Tawse is getting his Department in better shape than it has been for fifty years.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard by Chief Engr. Buehler to build fifty-six new launch engines.—A telephone system of fourteen phones

has been purchased for use at the yard, and will be installed at once.

Extensive preparations are in progress by the Naval Hydrographic Office for the speedy and accurate survey of Cuban coasts and the other Antilles involved in the recent acquisitions of the United States in the waters of the West Indies. Puerto Rico is, it appears, to be surveyed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, but all other surveys will be carried on by the Navy Department.

Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., Commandant of the naval station at San Juan, Puerto Rico, calls attention to the poor sanitary condition of the station. He recommends that measures be taken to prevent sickness before undertaking to put the station in better defensive condition.

The damage to the U. S. S. Massachusetts resulting from her grounding in New York harbor recently is greater than was estimated at first. Naval Constr. Bowles reported officially on Dec. 22 that the repairs would occupy at least sixty days. The vessel is in drydock at the Navy Yard, New York.

The U. S. S. Brooklyn, Castine, Texas and Topeka, comprising the squadron ordered to concentrate at Havana, is to be in command of Commo. J. W. Philip, with the Texas as flagship.

NAVY RETIREMENTS IN 1899.

The retirements in the Navy in 1899 are: Line Officers—G. E. Wingate, R. W. Meade, H. L. Howison, G. Dewey. Medical Corps—G. A. Bright, J. H. Clark, J. R. Tryon, N. L. Bates. Pay Corps—R. W. Allen, R. Parks, E. Stewart, G. Beaman, J. E. Tolfree, J. A. Smith, W. W. Barry, G. A. Lyons. Engineer Corps—G. J. Burnap, A. Kirby, W. G. Buehler, J. Entwistle, A. C. Engard, J. Trille, C. J. McConnell. Chaplain—J. J. Kane. Naval Constructors—J. Fenster. Boatswains—C. Miller, C. E. Hawkins, W. A. Cooper. Gunners—J. R. Grainger, G. Fouse, R. Sommers. Mates—C. Wilson, W. Jenney.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

We have declared before that the officers serving in the Philippines do not share either the pessimism of some members of Congress and editors, who think that nothing can be done with the inhabitants of those islands except to rule them forever with the strong and costly hand of military law; nor the optimism of Senator Teller, who considers some of them ripe for self-government. Gen. Merritt gave his views as follows:

"I am a firm believer in the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States. In undertaking their government I don't think that we face any very serious military or civil problem. The Filipinos respect our authority, and, I believe, will welcome it as a permanent thing if they are convinced that it is being exercised for their good. If they were inclined to resent it, why, I still believe the problem would be easy to solve. As near as I can make out, the strength of their army is from 12,000 to 14,000. Of these, lots are mere boys. With a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, 50 per cent. of them Americans, the rest natives and Spanish troops that can be brought to our flag, we can go ahead and do what we please.

"The Filipinos are not capable of governing themselves. There are many intelligent men among them, but to give them independence would be to put the islands out as a prize for Europe to scramble for. Spain can never rule the islands again. We must keep them under our flag, and I don't think we'll have the slightest difficulty in governing them. The Spanish residents will certainly welcome us. No one is so heartily sick of Spanish rule as the Spanish residents. They believe that their property interests will be better protected under our flag than under the Spanish flag. It looks to me like very plain sailing in the Philippines for the United States."

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy have been made as follows: Walter G. Campbell (alt.), Flat Lick (11th Dis.), Kentucky; James A. Matthews, McLoud, Okla. Ter.; Hugh S. Johnson (alt.), Alva, Okla. Ter.; Corbit S. Hoffman, Mickleton (1st Dis.), New Jersey.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has with apparent readiness assented to the request made by Secretary Long, upon the recommendation of Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for permission to maintain an enlisted force of 22,500 seamen and apprentices in place of the present force of 12,500 men and 1,000 boys. The inclination of some of the Democrats on the committee was to refuse the increase, but the representations of the Department, showing that with less force than that asked for it would not be possible to man the ships now available for service, led the majority of the committee, which feels enthusiasm for the service in consequence of the record made by the Navy, to grant a favorable report on the increase bill.

In the list of nominations of 2d Lieutenants to be 1st Lieutenants sent to the Senate on Dec. 8, 1898, and which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 17, page 370, the paragraph referring to the promotion of 2d Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf., should have read that he was promoted "1st Lieutenant from April 26, 1898, vice Vogdes, 1st Inf., promoted," instead of "Hodges," as given.

It is not probable that further proceedings will be taken against Comdr. J. G. Eaton, of the Resolute, and Lieut. J. A. Bell, who made personal accusations against each other. The Court of Inquiry found that the charges were not sustained by testimony on either side.

General J. W. Clous, of the Havana Commission, on Dec. 22 delivered to Gen. Castellanos the memorandum of agreement as to where Spanish troops are to be stationed after Jan. 1. It is now under discussion.

Major Russell Harrison, the Provost Marshal, who on Dec. 20 raised the Stars and Stripes over Fort Atares, Havana, without orders, and in violation of the promise of the Evacuation Commissioners that no American flags should be raised in Havana or its suburbs until Jan. 1, has been formally reprimanded by Major Gen. Lee and instructed to lower the flag.

Lieut. W. D. McDougall, U. S. N., was married Dec. 22 at Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss Charlotte Stone.

Major Gen. Henry telegraphed the War Department to-day from San Juan, Porto Rico, that Pvt. Joseph C. Quill, of the 11th U. S. Inf., died of a gunshot wound yesterday. It was probably a case of suicide.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood reports from Santiago that Pvt. Albert Moses of the 5th U. S. Vols. died of chronic dysentery on Dec. 20, and Corpl. Robert Cooper of the 9th U. S. Vols. of chronic diarrhoea on Dec. 21.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 17, 1898.

On the occasion of the President's visit to this city, Maj. Gen. Kieffer ordered for Saturday at noon, a review of all the troops remaining in Savannah. The regiments of the 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, the 2d Artillery regiment and battalion of light artillery, and two regiments of the 2d Division still in Savannah took part. The review was beautifully conducted, each battalion taking up the "double time" after passing the President; there was no "marking time" or halting by the regiments following. The march past, was well done, salutes properly given, and many of the regiments had the appearance of Regulars.

The 2d Artillery (Regulars), with the capes of their own coats thrown back, showing the scarlet lining and with white gloves, headed by their excellent band, made a particularly handsome appearance, and each battery as it marched past the reviewing stand was applauded.

President McKinley and his party were given an enthusiastic reception; as his train arrived at the depot, the Chatham Artillery fired the national salute of twenty-one guns, using the historic old "Washington guns," presented to this organization by Gen. Washington, and on his arrival at the parade ground was saluted by a light battery of the Regulars, with twenty-one guns. The President and Gen. Wheeler each excited much cheering at every turn.

An elegant banquet was given the President and his party on Saturday night at the De Soto Hotel. This was attended by many officers of the 7th Corps.

The transport Chester left her wharf on Friday with the 4th Virginia Infantry for Havana, but did not leave the river, however, until Sunday morning, on account of a dense fog. President McKinley and party sailed past the Chester on the steam pilot boat J. H. Estill, on a trip down the Savannah River and was cheered and saluted by the men on the large transport. The transport ship Minnewaska was to sail on Monday, Dec. 19, with the 6th Missouri Infantry. Other transports are now at Savannah, loading, and by Christmas most of the 7th Army Corps will have passed down the river and proceeded to Cuba.

MORE CAVALRY WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Since there is in progress a general discussion of Army legislation, permit me to put in a word.

The increase proposed should of course be based upon the requirements of the present situation, having in mind a due regard for the future possibility of war; therefore, we may neglect in great measure any theoretical or arbitrary ratio as to the relative strength of the different armies. The conditions to be met, as we find them, are very similar to those existing on the frontier for the past thirty-five years; the Cubans and Filipinos, as insurgents, are as wily and crafty and their method of warfare is very similar to that of our Indians. It is accepted that cavalry, mainly because of its mobility, is the only arm of value against the Indians, and, for the same reason, it is the only arm that can be effective against the islanders. It is often argued that cavalry is too expensive, but when it is considered that it is capable of keeping up a high standard as cavalry and at the same time fighting dismounted as infantry, if necessary, the argument falls flat.

Let not the experience of the past thirty years, nor even of the past six months, be forgotten; nor should we overlook the fact that the Spaniards have failed to subdue their rebellious insular subjects because of a lack of cavalry and an ignorance of its use; rather let us profit by all this.

American cavalry is the most effective cavalry in the world. Now, when it is probable that at any moment we may need to strike prompt and effective blows, under conditions requiring rapid changes of base, remote from all means of transportation, let us not neglect the only arm of the service capable of doing it.

Give the Army fifteen full regiments of Regular cavalry, with field officers and Captains, enough for five to ten regiments of native cavalry, and they will preserve order under all conditions and we will always be prepared for any contingency.

ARMY.

NO POLITICS FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I take the liberty to express briefly an objection that to the mind of a layman appeals strongly against Gen. Schofield's proposition that the successive Presidents should each appoint the Commanding General of the Army, during his term. The object of this proposed change, as I understand it, is to secure "harmony" between the Secretary of War and the General.

It is not only expedient and right, but I believe that the people also demand, that the Army be kept as free from politics as possible. But this change would have the contrary effect, for it would remove the last practical barrier to the absolute domination of politics in the Army, by making the Commanding General the absolute creature of politics, dependent for his continuance in his position, theoretically perhaps on the pleasure of the President, but practically on the pleasure of the Secretary of War. The Secretary is a politician, his loyalty is primarily to the administration and his party, and when ever the use of the Army in any way can strengthen them or either of them, the pressure brought to bear upon him is wellnigh irresistible. And there is nothing within his power that he will not be asked, indeed almost forced, to do. The one great check upon this political influence has been and is the position of the Commanding General. He is practically irremovable except for cause, his personal position is secure, his loyalty is to the Army, and his principal aim its efficiency and welfare. At present his power is perhaps only moral; in the days of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, it was real. The service that has been rendered by the Commanding Generals of the Army in keeping it free from politics cannot be too much appreciated. And I can say on good authority that Secretaries of War themselves have relied upon these officers to bear the burden and personal responsibility of resisting political encroachments.

And now comes the proposition, not only to leave the General without practical authority or command, but also to deprive him of his position, and to make his tenure subject to the pleasure of his political superiors. It will not take much pressure upon these political superiors to prevent the reappointment of any Commander who does his full duty. Second rate, weak and yielding men will be the regular recipients of the office, while the ablest and most aggressive officers will be systematically passed over.

Would it not be better to meet the issue fairly; to appeal to the people now to give the Army a military head, with adequate authority and command. This would eradicate much of the politics, vastly increase the efficiency of the Army, and prevent a repetition of the mismanagement and scandals of the recent war. This is what the

people want. And if they only ask loud and long enough the politicians will let them have it.

F. TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 16, 1898.

Lieut. Matthews, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., returned to the post this week after a few weeks' leave spent at his home in Greenville, Texas.

Mrs. William Abbot, mother of Lieut. Henry Abbot, 1st U. S. Inf., arrived at the post last week from her home. Lieut. Abbot, I am glad to say, is recovering from his recent illness, but is still confined to his bed.

Last week the post was put under strict quarantine guard, every one in the post vaccinated and the school wagon stopped, but all too late to keep out the smallpox which has been very prevalent in El Paso the last month, as the latter part of the week one of the enlisted men was taken with the disease. There were fourteen men in the hospital, and they were immediately moved into the barracks. Every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The hardest snowstorm that has been known in twenty-seven years swept over the post last week. The snow was a foot or more on the level, and the drifts knee deep.

Ensign Christopher C. Fewel, of the Navy, and Miss Grow, of California, were married last week. Mr. Fewel is an El Pasoan, having lived here from childhood, and has many friends who wish him Godspeed in his new life.

Mrs. A. C. Girard, wife of Surgeon A. C. Girard, of the Army, passed through El Paso last week en route to Atlanta and from there she will accompany Dr. Girard to Cuba.

Mr. Murphy, father of Mrs. Ward, was a welcome guest at the post last week.

A. A. S. Peck, from San Antonio, arrived at the post this week to take charge of the sick of the garrison while Dr. Haskell attends to the smallpox.

Mrs. Macomb, wife of Capt. Macomb, 5th U. S. Cav., accompanied by her two youngest sons, expects to leave the post after Christmas for Washington, where she will visit relatives before joining Capt. Macomb.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1898.

The resident members of the West Point Army Mess held their semi-annual meeting and dinner in Schofield Hall on Wednesday evening. Prof. Wood suffered a small loss by a fire in the kitchen of his quarters on Friday, Dec. 16. It was extinguished promptly, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

On Friday evening the second of the series of officers' hops took place in Schofield Hall.

On Saturday afternoon a cadet german was held. The leaders were Cadets Moseley and Comly. Among the couples dancing were: Miss Anne Davis and Cadet Heidt, Miss Spurgin and Cadet Beck, Miss Bessie Craney and Cadet Wilen, Miss Braden and Cadet Gleaves, Miss Traphagen and Cadet Tratt, Miss Manning and Cadet Merry. While the attendance was small, the affair was very successful, the figures were familiar and the informality of the entertainment particularly enjoyable.

From 4 until 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a "football" tea was given by Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce. The guests were the football team and the young ladies of the post. Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Davis presided at the tea table and Miss Hawkins and Miss Anne Davis assisted in receiving. The decorations were of holly and mistletoe in honor of the season. A football tied with the corps colors, gray and black, was suspended above the tea table. Among the guests were: Cadets Romeyn, Heidt, Foy, Humphreys, Stoker, Bettison, Kromer, Beck, Grant, Walden and Monroe.

The Christmas entertainment for the soldiers' children will be held at the post school house on Christmas eve, at 3 p. m. Services on Christmas day will be held at the Cadet Chapel at 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., and 8 p. m.

Lieut. Malvern H. Barnum, 10th Cav., arrived at the post last week, and reported as assistant to Maj. Spurgin, not as his successor. The order to the contrary effect, to which reference was made in last week's letter, has been revoked.

Maj. Charles F. Mason, U. S. V. (Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A.), on sick leave from Puerto Rico, visited the post last week and received a hearty welcome from his friends. Dr. Mason is Surgeon in charge of the Headquarters Hospital at San Juan, to which place he expects to return, accompanied by his family, at the expiration of his leave.

Maj. William L. Kneidler, U. S. V. (Captain Medical Corps, U. S. A.), has entered upon his new duties at Havana, Cuba.

To all members of the 1st class Christmas leave of one day will be granted this year, irrespective of the number of demerits against them. To all cadets entitled to leave it will be granted subject to the usual conditions.

A LOST SON WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Pvt. Thomas E. Burnham would like you to advertise the absent son of Mrs. Sarah Carter, who enlisted in the 18th Infantry in 1886, was discharged and enlisted in the 7th Cavalry, Troop G, in 1887. He went under the name of James Masters, which he had changed in 1890 to Carter again. If anybody knows where he is or where to find him he will oblige a heart-broken mother. If found write to Thomas E. Burnham, Troop H, Fort Sill, O. T.

A WORD FOR THE MATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In perusing your valuable Journal this morning I perceive that you claim that the Personnel Bill legislates for the whole Navy personnel. I claim that it does not, for the reason that it provides for every grade in the service, except the mates. That the mates are a useful grade of officers has been fully demonstrated during the Spanish war, when the grade was augmented to the number of 35, besides 19 Volunteers. Therefore the mates feel justly aggrieved by this omission. As long as there is a Navy, just so long there will be use for the mate. The mate (or master's mate) has been in the service from its foundation to the present time, and his pay has been upon the starvation order, i. e., about one-half of the pay of other grades with whom they mess, and no duty.

MATE, U. S. N.

FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20.

The impressive service of unveiling the tablet in the Naval Academy Chapel, erected by the classmates of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, U. S. N., who lost his life on the U. S. S. Maine took place here Sunday with appropriate ceremonies. Chaplain Clark, U. S. N., led in the morning service, in which the Te Deum Laudamus was sung by the Cadet Choir, Prof. Chas. A. Zimmerman, organist. As Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright stepped forward to unloose the tie that held the Union Jack over the memorial tablet, the congregation rose and stood until the tablet was uncovered. The address on the occasion was by Chaplain Clark. The tablet is erected to the right of the chancel and faces the congregation. It is three feet wide and nearly four in height. The body of it is of polished enamel, on which is the inscription: "In memory of Friend William Jenkins, Lieut., U. S. N., class of 1886, U. S. N. A., who perished in the explosion of the U. S. S. Maine, on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. Erected by his classmates. He spoke evil of no man." It was the work of the elder Joseph Lamb, of New York, who died a week ago. He asked that a photograph of the tablet, as one of his last requests, be brought to his bedside. The originator of the design of erecting the tablet was Lieut. D. S. Tisdale, a classmate of Lieut. Jenkins. Lieut. Tisdale, from the day of the explosion of the Maine, took the initiative in erecting a memorial to his deceased classmate, and to him was committed the entire labor of love of arranging all the details of its execution. He was here to-day to see the last scene in his work. Among others who witnessed the ceremonies were: J. R. Jenkins, Miss Jane S. Jenkins, of Allegany City, brother and sister of Lieut. Jenkins, and Jenks B. Jenkins, of New York, a brother of Lieut. Jenkins, and T. C. Jenkins and Ed. E. Jenkins, cousins of the deceased. Adm. McNair, many of the officers of the Academy, the Battalion of Cadets, and a number of citizens of Annapolis, were in the congregation that occupied nearly the entire seating capacity of the chapel. Chaplain Clark made the memorial address.

The only figure on the tablet is a picture of the Maine. The classmates of Lieut. Jenkins requested Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright to unveil the tablet. The last seen of Lieut. Jenkins before his death was just after the explosion; he was observed running forward to his position, buckling on his sword, as if to take command of his gun, and repel a supposed attack on the ship.

A charming coming-out tea was given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Kearney, wife of Chief Engr. Kearney, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Isabel Kearney. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Schouler, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Schell, Mrs. J. Wirt Randall, Mrs. Edward Lloyd, the Misses Randall, Brown and Miss Terry.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Thomas Nelson, wife of Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., Prince George street, gave a tea from 3 to 6, to Miss DuBose, of Georgia, who is engaged to her son, Cadet Nelson. A large number of cadets and many of the younger set were present. Those receiving with Mrs. Nelson were her daughter, Miss Florence, Mrs. C. W. Bartlett, and Mrs. W. F. Fullam.

Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Gove gave a chafing dish party. There were a few charades, in which they excel. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey, Lieut. and Mrs. Shipley, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharp, Lieut. and Mrs. Huse, Comdr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Comdr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Vearing, of Washington; Prof. Dashiell, Dr. Pigot, Lieut. McGill, Lieut. Hill, Lieut. Knapp, Dr. L. Von Wedekind, and others.

Comdr. and Mrs. John Schouler, U. S. N., gave a beautiful dinner last week at their residence on Maryland avenue, near the Naval Academy. The guests were Admiral and Mrs. McNair, Comdr. and Mrs. Hutchins, and Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, and Mrs. Fell. On Monday Chaplain Clark and wife gave a dinner. The wife of Lieut. C. W. Bartlett on the same day entertained her friends at a card party.

Naval Cadet DuBose, who graduated at the head of his class in 1897, is engaged to be married to the daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Jasper, head of the department of English, at the Naval Academy. The date of the wedding has not been announced.

Seaman William Norman, of the Naval Academy, who will shortly go to the Sailors' Home, Philadelphia, because of failing health, has done more than thirty years' service at the Naval Academy.

The practice ship Monongahela will probably take the cadets of the Naval Academy on the summer cruise again next year. The new cruiser, Chesapeake, now under construction in a shipyard in Maine, is not expected to be ready before October.

The work of improving and beautifying the Naval Academy Club, as suggested by Adm. McNair, has begun. The fitting up of two rooms for visiting officers will be included in the improvements.

Mr. George Southgate, pay clerk of the U. S. S. Nashville, recently visited Annapolis, his home. He is one of the few Annapolitans who went to the front in the late war with Spain, and returned with the scars of wounds.

Joseph W. Powell, Wm. G. DuBose, W. C. Watts, Henry Williams, Frank Pinney, Ernest Egger, John Halligan and H. T. Wright, of the class of Naval Cadet Constructors, Naval Academy, have arrived here to pursue their theoretical course.

The games for the championship of the divisions have come to an end, and the third division is the champion. The second division had won from the fourth division and the third division from the first, so the second and third played for supremacy Saturday, with the result of 6 to 0 in favor of the third division. The game at all times was bitterly contested, and the players played for all they were worth. The field was wet and muddy, and by the end of the first half, the cadets were covered with mud from top to bottom. The only touchdown of the game was made in the first half. The third division by a series of small but steady gains carried the ball down the field, and Huff took it over. Courtney kicked the goal. Tausig made a fine run of thirty yards through the tackle, and if not for Hammer's fine tackle would have scored a touchdown for the second division. In the second half the second division worked hard and was taking the ball down the field at a great pace when Tausig came through tackle with a rush, but unfortunately fumbled the ball, and the third division secured it. Courtney soon punted out of danger, and the ball was not brought near the third division's goal again. For the second division Tausig did the best work, and for the third division Courtney. Horning and Huff also did good work. The line-up was as follows: Second Division—Land, I. e. Bissett, I. t.; Beckner, I. g.; Kalbfus, c.; Galbrith, r. g.; Read, S. r. t.; Berrien, r. e.; Buchannon, q. b.; Tausig (captain), I. h. b.; Manley, r. h. b.; Osterhaus, f. b. Third Division—Weichert, r. e.; Freyer, r. e.; Fremont, r. g.; Morton, c.; Fisher (captain), I. g.; Castle, I. t.; Brinser, I. e.; Hamner, q. m.; Huff, r. h. b.; Horning, I. h. b.; Courtney, f. b. Umpire—Prof. Dashiell. Referee—Lieut. Stone. Time of halves—15 minutes each.

RECENT DEATHS.

The friends of Lieut. James E. Nolan, 4th U. S. Cav., were pained and shocked to learn of his sudden death, briefly referred to recently. He died in the prime of life, surrounded by a devoted family. He seemed one destined for a long and happy life. In referring to his untimely death the San Francisco "Call" says: "In his death the Regular Army loses a loyal, brave and trusted soldier. Lieut. Nolan was one of the most popular officers in the Army, and he had a host of friends to whom his death meant a personal loss, for he was a generous, true and kind friend, an efficient and capable officer and an affectionate husband and father. He was a man who held his friends by the nobility of his character and the gentleness of his personality. He had never fully recovered from an attack of bronchitis, contracted about two months ago, had been urged to go on sick leave, but refused to leave his duties as Regimental Quartermaster and became a victim to pneumonia, passing away shortly after retreat, on the evening of Dec. 5. Hardly had the flag he loved so well been lowered before the soul of the brave soldier was at rest." His body was interred in the Presidio Cemetery with full military honors.

Sir William Anderson, Director General of the Royal Ordnance Factory, England, died at London, Dec. 11. He aided greatly by his labors in the perfection of cordite.

Miss Ellen M. Tower, a nurse in the military hospital at San Juan, died there Dec. 9. She was appointed from Michigan.

Gen. William De Lacy, a gallant officer of Volunteers during the Civil War, died Dec. 12, at South Orange, N. J. He commanded the 164th New York in 1864-65.

Mrs. Ledyard, who died Nov. 16 last, in London, was the mother of Mr. Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railway Company, formerly a Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Artillery. She leaves a large estate.

Dr. L. H. Hoff, son of the late Rear Adm. H. K. Hoff, U. S. N., died Oct. 9 last of heart trouble in Sydney, N. S. W., although the news only reached this country recently. Dr. Hoff was his father's chief clerk when the Rear Admiral went to Havana in a U. S. man-of-war several years ago, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and practiced in Germantown. He went to Australia about five years ago.

The ceremonies at the funeral of Gen. Calisto Garcia at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 13, were most impressive. The body was escorted from the hotel to St. Patrick's Church by batteries of the 5th and 6th U. S. Artillery from Washington Barracks. Young Capt. Garcia entered the church after the casket, accompanied by two Cuban friends and followed by the honorary pallbearers, Secretary of State Hay, Gen. Miles, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lawton, Gen. Ludlow, Senator Proctor, Senator Thurston, Senator Money, Senator Mason and John R. Proctor. In the front row of seats were the members of the Cuban Commission, T. Estrada Palma, Treasurer B. J. Guerra, of the Cuban Junta; Gen. Rius Rivera, Senor Quesada and Horatio S. Rubens. The church was crowded. The remains were taken to Arlington Cemetery for interment. Mrs. Garcia, who is with her daughter at Montgomery, Ala., was unable to be present on account of the illness of the latter.

Thompson Price McElrath, who died Dec. 7 in the New York Hospital, New York City, was a veteran soldier and journalist. His father was at one time Horace Greeley's partner in the "Tribune." The son at the beginning of the Civil War joined the 9th New York Infantry, and on May 14, 1861, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Artillery. He was Quartermaster of the regiment from 1862 to 1867, when in September of that year he was promoted to Captain. He held two brevets, Captain and Major, for gallant and meritorious service and resigned Jan. 5, 1870, to take up journalism and became editor of the Brooklyn "Union." His health being poor, he went to Miles City, Mont., stayed there for some years, then returned to New York and engaged in the newspaper business. He was going to Cuba as a war correspondent, but was injured by a trolley car and could not go. His health again failed and about two weeks ago he went to the New York Hospital, suffering from rheumatism and a complication of diseases. He married Miss Kate Florida Ross in 1858 at Fort Hamilton, and had three children. Mrs. Elizabeth Avery, Francis P., and Edmund Ross McElrath. One of his brothers, Percy, is Consul in Italy. He was a member of the Republican Club, the Salmagundi Club, the Columbia Alumni Association, the Thirteen Club, the G. A. R., and the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The Minnesota Commandery in an obituary notice of Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d U. S. Infantry, who died from fever contracted in the Santiago campaign, says: "Capt. Hale was a true and noble soldier, and loved the profession to which he had dedicated his life. He was a thorough gentleman, a kind, gentle officer, and at the same time a disciplinarian. He was beloved by his fellow officers and the soldiers under his command. Our country has lost an efficient officer; our commandery a loyal companion."

The Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Maj. M. C. Wilkinson, who was killed by Indians at Leech Lake, recount his military career, and say: "Companion Wilkinson was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his daily walk and life in camp and field, in the social circle and among his companions and comrades, were consistent with his faith. He had a well-rounded character which made him in all the walks of life the peer of any and the agreeable companion of all. His life was pure, his impulses manly, his manners gentle, his heart tender as a child's. He was a true, unselfish friend, possessing to a degree seldom seen in man that quality of friendship which like magic cement binds heart to heart."

The friends of Mrs. Barlow, wife of Col. J. W. Barlow, C. E., will regret to learn of her death, which occurred on Dec. 8, 1898, at her residence in New York City. From her long married life in the Army she had gained a wide circle of friends to whom she was endeared by her sunny disposition and unselfishness of character. All who knew her will sympathize with the members of her family in their sad loss.

Mr. Edward H. C. Hooper, who served as an officer of the Pay Department, U. S. A., during the Civil War, and was breveted Lieutenant Colonel, died at 59 Fifth avenue, New York City, Dec. 18.

2d Asst. Engr. Horace D. Glover, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, died at the Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14. Mr. Glover had been suffering from an affection of the kidneys for nearly a year, and was taken to the hospital for an operation. The operation was performed, and the patient rallied after it, but not for long. Mr. Glover was a resident of Washington, and had been in the Revenue Cutter Service for some years. He was married and leaves a widow and a child, five months old.

The late Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, U. S. A., was a prominent Mason, 33d degree, and in a recent "In Memoriam" issued by the Supreme Council of that body, it is stated: "He received the 33d and last degree of Scottish Rite Masonry at the hands of Grand Commander Caswell and

the officers of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States at its last session in October, 1897. A loyal friend, a genial companion, a worthy and a true brother, his work here was done, and he has entered that Grand Lodge above where all true Masons and good men hope to meet and receive that commendation of the Grand Master of all, so dear to our hearts: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Lieut. Comdr. Sumner C. Paine, U. S. N., retired, who died Dec. 21, at Asheville, N. C., entered the Naval Academy in 1865, and was graduated in 1869, and attained the grade of Lieutenant Commander in 1896. He was from Bangor, Me., but had gone to Asheville for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Comdr. Chas. E. Hawley, U. S. N., retired, died in Wilmington, Del., on Dec. 19, 1898. He was appointed from Connecticut in December, 1849. He served in the East India Squadron from 1851 to 1855, was on coast survey duty from 1856 to 1858. He also served at Washington, on ordnance duty, and on receiving ships at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and at Key West as Lighthouse Inspector. He was promoted to Master on Sept. 15, 1855; Lieutenant June 26, 1856; was retired Aug. 10, 1864, and made a Lieutenant Commander on the retired list April 4, 1867.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATIONS.

We have received two unusually handsome illustrated works which will appeal to all who love the sea and glory in the deeds of sailors. For one of these Mr. Rufus Zogbaum furnishes the illustration, and that well-known author of sea tales, James Barnes, the songs. It is published by Fredk. A. Stokes Co., New York, and is called "Ships and Sailors," and in, as its title shows, a collection of songs of the sea, "as sung by men who sail it." The illustrations are numerous and very fine; the songs are well selected, including those written by Mr. Barnes himself, and they are accompanied by music, making the work very complete in all respects. It contains twelve modern navy songs, twelve old sea songs, and nineteen patriotic songs. The talent of the authors in their several lines is undoubted and together they have produced a work which should find a place on every ship of our Navy. The book is an elongated folio and the paper and printing are excellent.

Another work designed to inspire sailors to heroic deeds comes to us from England. It is an excellent popular life of Nelson, by Lord Charles Beresford, C. B., M. P., and Mr. H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclad in Action." The title is "Nelson and His Times," and the publishers are Eyre & Spottiswood, London. They are not far wrong in calling it the most magnificent naval work of to-day, combining as it does excellent narrative, spirited illustrations and fine printing. It is not the project of a mere bookmaker, but an appeal to popular taste by men who understand thoroughly the subject of which they write. It is another essay in the line of the gospel of Sea Power and it is intended to reach through the medium of picturesque description, a class of readers who are not likely to call for more strictly professional works. As the authors say in their preface: "It is in no sense intended to compete for public favor with the brilliant and thoughtful volumes lately published by the gifted American naval officer, Capt. Mahan. It does not profess to vie with those other standard works on Nelson which are familiar to all who love to cultivate the memory of the great British Admiral. The object which the writers have had before them is to appeal to a wider constituency." This being their purpose it has been well accomplished. One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that on Nelson's relations to the beautiful Lady Hamilton, which contains no less than 17 illustrations of this siren; his "guardian angel," as Nelson called her, his evil genius as a less partial judgment would declare.

R. H. Russell, New York, publishes a really charming volume of Sketches and Cartoons, by Charles Dana Gibson, who is the creator of the new type known as the "Gibson Girl." This is the third book in the regular series of Mr. Gibson's published drawings, the first one being entitled Drawings by C. D. Gibson, and the second, Pictures of People. Each contains eighty-four of Mr. Gibson's best cartoons, and all are uniform in size, shape and binding. The present volume is an oblong folio, sixteen inches by twelve, and is neatly bound in white. It is the story of modern fashionable life in New York City, told in pictures by a skilled artist, and keen observer. The New York society girl is becoming a magnificent creature in these days of golf and other outdoor fade, and she is depicted at her best in Gibson's pages.

Orders have been sent to Capt. Barker, commanding the special squadron composed of the battleships Oregon and Iowa and a number of supply vessels, to remain at Peru, where he is expected in a few days, until early in January, in order to receive an enormous amount of mail matter which has been accumulating since the squadron sailed several weeks ago. It is said that this mail contains thirty-five thousand pieces, and indicates the extensive correspondence conducted with the crews of our ships. This mail has been sent forward from New York this week by way of the Isthmus, from which point it will go down the West coast of Peru and reach Callao early next month. Orders will be sent Capt. Barker for his future movements at the same time. It seems practically decided that the Oregon and a distilling ship will be sent across to Manila by way of Honolulu, while the others vessels will be detained at Honolulu probably for the present.

To the series of "Appleton's Home Reading Books," has been added "Historic Boston and Its Neighborhood; an Historical Pilgrimage Personally Conducted by Edward Everett Hale." It is a series of tours through the Trimountain City, arranged for seven days, for when it comes to exploiting the glories of his home city not even a clergyman, if he lives in Boston, can rest on Sunday. As the author tells us in his preface, it is an effort to lift up the intelligence of the ordinary citizen to that of Boston people and surely this is Christian work fit for any day. There are numerous illustrations of historic scenes and incidents and the story as told by this skilled writer is interesting, even to those who are not privileged to visit Boston.

Kate Sanborn is one of the brightest of women, and "The Starlight Calendar," compiled by her, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is worthy of her reputation. It is a series of poetical and prose selections for each day of the month and year. Blank pages are inserted at the end of the volume for the benefit of those who may wish to add to this excellent collection of excerpts from the best authors.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4073—Mr. Hale: That a Judge Advocate's corps in the Navy is hereby established, to consist of one Judge Advocate General, with the rank and highest pay of Captain; one Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank and highest pay of Commander; one Deputy Judge Advocate General, with the rank and highest pay of Lieutenant Commander, and two Judge Advocates, with the rank and highest pay of Lieutenant. Sec. 2. That appointments to the Judge Advocate's corps shall be made from officers of the Navy or Marine Corps or from civil life: Provided, That persons only shall be so appointed who are learned in the civil as well as in naval law. Promotions in the corps shall be by seniority up to and including the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

S. 4974—Mr. Hale—Placing the transport service of the United States under the supervision of the Navy Department: That the transportation of troops at sea shall hereafter be performed under the direction and as a part of the duties of the Navy Department, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may, with the approval of the President, prescribe; and to this end all transports now under the control of the Secretary of War shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, be transferred to the Navy Department.

S. 4966—Mr. Shoup: Authorizing the President to nominate Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton to be a Major General in the United States Army and to place him on the retired list with the rank and pay of that grade.

H. R. 11092.—That the act entitled "An act to provide for a Volunteer brigade of engineers and an additional force of 10,000 enlisted men specially accustomed to tropical climates," approved May 11, 1898, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following: "That the regiments of United States Volunteers now in the service that were raised, organized, armed, equipped, and commissioned under the provisions of the above-mentioned act, are hereby transferred to the Regular Army, but shall constitute a separate branch thereof, under the designation of a foreign service corps, with the officers and men now composing the said regiments: Provided, That promotions shall be made lineally within the corps."

S. 4972—Mr. Hale: To provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States naval reserve: That an auxiliary naval force, to be known as the United States Naval Reserve, is hereby authorized as follows: That from and after July 1, 1899, all officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Naval Militia who served during the war with Spain, all officers appointed from civil life under the provisions of the act approved May 4, and the joint resolution approved May 26, 1898, for service during the continuance of the war with Spain, and men who enlisted in the Navy for not less than one year and served during said war, and all graduates of the United States Naval Academy who have honorably left the naval service, may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be enrolled, under the direction of the President, in the United States naval reserve hereby created, in the grades and rates held by them when honorably discharged, or when they resigned from or were mustered out of the naval service; and any such person who has so served as a warrant officer, mate, or chief petty officer may, if he so elect, be examined for appointment to the grade of Ensign, and any such petty officer or enlisted man may, if he so elect, be examined for the next higher rating: Provided, That officers and men shown by reports on fitness to be incompetent or undesirable shall not be entitled to enrollment under the provisions of this act: And provided further, That said Naval Militia or Volunteer officers shall have passed a professional examination before they were commissioned for service during the continuance of the war with Spain.

Sec. 2. That the senior line officer thus enrolled in each State shall at once assume charge of the entire reserve force so enrolled in said State, and organize it as one or more ship's companies, of such strength and after such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy; and thereafter a general enrollment, within the limit prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be opened in each State, and all able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, who have served as officers or enlisted men in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or as members of the Naval Militia authorized by the laws of the various States, and called into service in the Navy during the war with Spain, or as officers or enlisted men of the U. S. Revenue Marine, U. S. Life-Saving Service, U. S. Lighthouse Service, and U. S. Coast Survey Service, or graduates of State nautical schools, or all persons holding certificates as masters or mates, or as chief engineers or assistant engineers, or licenses as pilots, issued by duly authorized commissioners or boards of inspection, and serving in the merchant marine of the United States, and all other officers and men serving in said merchant marine, the owners, officers, and crews of yachts enrolled in any regularly incorporated yacht club, and all other persons whose principal occupation is on the high seas, bays, sounds, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States, or whose occupation is the construction, repair, loading, handling, or rigging of vessels, or the construction and repair of marine engines or electric plants, or the parts thereof: Provided, That such enrollment shall be limited to persons who are by birth or naturalization citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. That said enrollment shall be conducted in each State by a naval officer or by a naval reserve officer, at the discretion of the President, and shall be in the grades and ratings for which the applicants may be found qualified by a board of naval officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided, That all ex-officers of the Navy in good standing shall be enrolled, after passing an examination therefor, in the grades for which they may be found qualified, and that all graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy so enrolled shall be commissioned in the naval reserve, taking rank with their respective classes at the Naval Academy, in the order of merit at graduation, and may thereafter be examined, and, if found qualified, promoted with their Naval Academy classes, in the same order, up to and including the grade of Captain.

Sec. 4. That the grades and ratings in the naval reserve shall correspond with those existing in the Navy at the time, and that the term of enrollment for petty officers and enlisted men shall be for a period of five years: Provided, That, with the exception of graduates of the Naval Academy, no officers shall be commissioned in the naval reserve in a higher grade than that of Lieutenant, and that Lieutenants, junior grade, and Ensigns in the naval reserve shall be entitled, after five years' continuous service as such, to stand examination for promotion to the next higher grade, but shall not be so promoted until all graduates of the Naval Academy, senior to them in the grades of the naval reserve in which they are serving and found qualified, shall have become entitled to promotion.

Sec. 5. That all persons enrolled in the naval reserve, or who shall be honorably discharged after five years' continuous service, shall be exempt from service on land in the National Guard or Militia.

Sec. 6. That the officers of the naval reserve shall be

duly commissioned under such conditions and for such periods as may be prescribed by the President, and shall be borne upon the Navy Register as United States Naval Reserves, and on the enrollment papers of petty officers and enlisted men shall be stated their physical and professional ability, length of previous nautical service, place and date of birth, and occupation. They shall not be called into active service in time of peace, but shall annually be drilled, exercised, and instructed, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, and when so employed they shall perform similar duties, have corresponding grades and ratings, be subject to the same laws, articles, rules, and regulations, and, while actually so employed only, shall receive the same pay and allowances, as the officers and men of the Navy.

Sec. 7. That the United States naval reserve may be called into active service by the President in time of war, or when the danger of war is imminent, and shall obey such call under the pains and penalties of desertion.

Sec. 8. That the enrollment, organization, classification, system of promotion and discharge, all regulations governing the service, and all assignments of the United States naval reserves, shall be directly under the Secretary of the Navy, who is hereby authorized to detail officers and petty officers of the Navy to act as inspectors and instructors of the said United States naval reserve.

Sec. 9. That a period of drill and instruction, of not less than two consecutive weeks in each year, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, the expenses of officers and men in traveling to and from the drill ships to be paid by the Government: Provided, That on enrollment each enlisted man shall be furnished by the Government with one suit of blue and one suit of white uniform.

Sec. 10. That any graduate of the Naval Academy, of over 50 years of age, who has honorably left the naval service, and any member of the United States naval reserve, upon reaching the age of 50 years, or after five years' continuous service, may at his own request, be enrolled in what shall be known as the second naval reserve, and shall not thereafter be required to participate in the annual course of instruction and drill, unless he so elect. He shall be privileged to wear his uniform on occasions of public or private ceremony, and shall, in time of war or when war is imminent, if the second reserves are called into active service, obey such call, under the pains and penalties of desertion; and such second naval reserve shall, when called into active service, receive the pay of corresponding naval grades or rates.

Sec. 11. That any commissioned officer of the United States naval reserve who is in command of any American merchant vessel or yacht may, while so commanding, fly a distinctive flag, to be known as a naval reserve flag, of a color, shape, and size to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 12. That the sum of \$200,000, or as much thereof as may be required, is hereby appropriated for the expenses incident to the enrolling, training, and instructing of the United States naval reserve, and the necessary publications required therefor, and for otherwise carrying into operation the provisions of this act, and said sum shall constitute a continuous appropriation, to be and remain available until expended for the purpose of continuing and maintaining, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the enrollment and instruction of the United States naval reserve.

Sec. 13. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

THE QUESTION OF SMALL ARMS.

Now that the Board on Uniform Caliber has reported in favor of the Army caliber, deferring the absolute recommendation only for a decision upon the question of rimmed or cannellured cartridges, the publication of the following table is timely. It gives the ballistic data of five different calibers, including a calculation of the Mauser by the same formula:

The report of the Board is as follows:
Army Building, New York City, Dec. 8, 1898.
The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: All the

Description of bullet.	Range, feet.	Muzzle and remaining velocity, foot-seconds.	Angle of departure.	Angle of fall.	Time of flight, seconds.	Maximum ordinate, feet.	Abscissa for maximum ordinate, feet.	Maximum danger zone for infantry in descending branch of trajectory, feet. Co-tangent of the angle of fall—to a radius the height of a man 5.75 feet.	Energy foot-pounds.
1.	0	1360.							2054.
U. S. Army Service bullet, cal. ".45, weight 500 grains	2640 5280 7920 9042	761. 510. 348. 300.	2°16' 6°42' 15°08' 20°56'	3°13' 11°39' 30°25' 42°07'	2.77 7.07 14.79 17.73	31. 210. 788. 1335.	1431. 2694. 4718. 5474.	108.10 27.89 9.79 6.36	643. 289. 135. 99.
2.	0	2000.							1954.
U. S. Army Service bullet, cal. ".30, cupronickel steel jacket, weight, 220 grains.	2640 5280 7920 9042	901. 599. 407. 347.	1°15' 4°19' 10°08' 14°02'	2°05' 8°19' 22°18' 31°45'	2.13 5.77 11.25 14.41	13. 145. 550. 907.	1495. 3041. 4731. 5496.	172.04 39.34 14.02 9.31	397. 175. 81. 59.
3.	0	2600.							1801.
U. S. Army experimental bullet, cal. ".22, cupronickel steel jacket, weight 120 grains.	2640 5280 7920 9042	1032. 667. 452. 386.	0°46' 3°05' 7°39' 10°40'	1°25' 6°36' 18°02' 25°58'	1.70 4.95 9.82 12.57	12. 110. 433. 700.	1524. 3112. 4767. 5523.	275.25 49.69 17.66 11.81	284. 118. 54. 39.
4.	0	2500.							1874.
U. S. Navy 135 grain bullet, cal. ".235	2640 5280 7920 9042	1009. 656. 445. 379.	0°49' 3°15' 8°00' 11°07'	1°30' 6°47' 18°39' 26°47'	1.77 5.07 10.08 12.83	12. 115. 450. 736.	1521. 3069. 4762. 5518.	275.03 48.34 17.04 11.39	305. 129. 59. 42.
5.	0	2250.							1914.
Spanish Mauser bullet, cal. ".275, weight 177 grains. Approximate estimates, mean of groups 2 and 4	2640 5280 7920 9042	955. 627. 426. 363.	1°22' 3°47' 9°04' 12°54'	1°67' 7°33' 20°28' 29°16'	1.95 5.42 10.44 13.12	15. 190. 500. 820.	1508. 3070. 4746. 5507.	223.52 43.84 15.53 10.35	351. 152. 70. 50.

members and the recorder. The Board continued the discussion, and finally concluded as follows:

I. The Board is of the opinion that there are no conditions in the nature of the service peculiar to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, which require a different caliber for their small arms and machine guns.

II. Since the Board finds no sufficient reason for a different caliber of small arms and machine guns for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Board is of the opinion that the same caliber should be adopted for those services, and since interchangeability of ammunition is the special advantage to be gained by the use of a single caliber, a standard and uniform cartridge to the extent of insuring interchangeability should be adopted.

III. As the Board is of the opinion that there should be but one caliber of small arms and machine guns for the

Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and as great numbers of satisfactory caliber .38 rifles are now in service in the Army, are being manufactured at a considerable daily rate, after large preliminary expenditures for plant, and, as under the prospective enlarged sphere of the Army's action and possible increase its numbers, it will require an immediate additional supply of such arms, the Board is further of the opinion that the retention of the caliber now in use is at present imperative for the Army, and, therefore, under their previous conclusions, it should also be adopted for the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Board, however, while recognizing the desirability of a uniform caliber for both services, does not deem it of vital importance, and is of opinion that the change of the Navy caliber might well be postponed until it has been definitely settled whether or not it is advantageous to modify the Army cartridge by the use of a cannellured instead of a rimmed case.

IV. In considering a standard cartridge, the Board recognizes that the cannellured case is a suitable one for small arms and machine guns, and that its use in the naval weapons of these classes has been satisfactory; it is further of the opinion that, if found practicable at moderate cost to adapt the present Army rifle to the use of such a case, a cartridge conforming in other external form and dimensions to the present Army cartridge should be adopted as the standard and uniform small-arm cartridge for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

A. MORDECAI, Colonel, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.
S. E. BLUNT, Major, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.
GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Captain, 8th U. S. Cav.
G. F. ELLIOTT, Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.
PHILIP P. ALGER, Professor of Mathematics, U. S. N.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 203.—Mr. Hoar: Tendering thanks of Congress to Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross Society, and to the officers and agents of said society, for humane and beneficial services.

S. 5028.—Mr. Hawley: Grants two months' extra pay to officers of Volunteers who had served two months abroad and one month to those who have served at home, in lieu of granting leaves of absence and furloughs: Provided, That the discharge shall take effect on the date of the muster-out of the organization to which they belong, and that regiments and other independent organizations shall be mustered out at camps within the limits of the United States or at the rendezvous of the State, regiment, or independent organization.

S. 5038.—Mr. Lodge: Authorizing the President to appoint and retire, as a Brigadier General, any Colonel who may have commanded a brigade during any portion of the investment of Santiago, although now on the retired list.

S. 5060.—Mr. Elkins: That so much of Section 2, of the act entitled "An Act for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the Army," approved March 15, 1878, as provides that said Hammond shall not be entitled to pay while on the retired list of the Army be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That the said Hammond shall be, and is hereby, entitled to pay hereafter as Surgeon General of the Army on the retired list, but only from the beginning of the present fiscal year.

H. R. 11182.—Mr. Driggs: Authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey, plans and estimates for the improvement of the East River and Buttermilk Channel.

H. R. 11186.—Mr. Barrett: To provide for enlarging a slip or wet dock at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston.

H. R. 11216.—Mr. Ward: That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, directed to remove the order revoking the appointment of James H. Epps, late Acting 3d Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Navy, and that his name be restored to the rolls of the Department as such Acting 3d Assistant Engineer.

H. R. 11316.—Mr. Gibson: That, as a reward for their patriotism, as some compensation for their sacrifices, and as a means of enabling them to live while seeking new employment after their discharge, all commissioned officers and enlisted men now belonging to any company or regiment in the Volunteer service of the United States, who shall be honorably mustered out with the company, regiment, or other organization to which they belong, shall be paid at the time of their discharge, in addition to the pay and allowances now prescribed by law, as follows: Those who have served exclusively within the United States, to each enlisted man, two months' additional pay, and to each officer one month's additional pay. To those who have served or shall serve in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, to each enlisted man four months' additional pay, and to each officer two months' additional pay. Sec. 2. That all commissioned officers and enlisted men who have served in the late war with Spain and who have already been honorably mustered out with the companies, regiments, or other organizations to which they belonged shall be allowed and paid one-half of the extra pay allowed in the preceding section.

for each Territory and one regiment for the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That in time of peace, or when not called into actual service by the President, the regiments of the National Reserve shall remain skeletons only, and shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 12 Captains and 20 Lieutenants. The foregoing officers, constituting this skeleton regiment of the National Reserve, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and when duly commissioned shall hold their offices until removed therefrom for cause.

Sec. 4. That the officers so commissioned shall be residents of the Congressional district in and for which they were appointed, and from and after their appointment they shall report in writing to the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States on the first day of January and July of each year, giving their post office addresses and occupations, and stating what military studies or exercise they have carried on since their last report. The names of such officers shall be printed in order of seniority in the Official Register of the Army, in a portion thereof set apart for the National Reserve and distinct from the military establishment, together with their respective regiments and post office addresses.

Sec. 5. That such officers, constituting the skeleton regiments of the National Reserve, shall receive no pay or allowances or other emoluments as such officers, except when called into actual service by the President of the United States; and when so called into such actual service, they shall receive the pay and allowance of the same grades in the military establishment.

Sec. 6. That the officers of the field and staff of the regiments of the National Reserve shall be appointed from among retired and ex-officers of the Regular Army, and from among the officers and ex-officers of the National Guard or active uniformed militia of the several States. After all original vacancies shall have been once filled in the field and staff, officers of the line of said National Reserve may be promoted to fill vacancies. The officers of the line of said regiments of National Reserve shall be selected and appointed from among graduates of schools and colleges having military instruction, drill and discipline under officers of the Regular Army detailed for duty as instructors in such schools and colleges by the President under Section 1225, Revised Statutes, or from among enlisted men of the Regular Army, or of the National Guard, who have passed required examinations for promotions for commissions.

Sec. 7. That the National Reserve shall be constituted of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in due proportion of seven-tenths infantry, one-tenth cavalry, and two-tenths artillery. The regiments shall be designated by the number of the States in which the same are located, as: "1st Regiment, New York National Reserve," and the number of the regiment shall correspond with the number of the Congressional district in which it is raised.

Sec. 8. That in case of war or threatened invasion, or other great emergency requiring it, the President may call out the National Reserve, or such portion of it as may be necessary. Upon the call of the President it shall be the duty of the regimental and line officers of the National Reserve to forthwith proceed to recruit their regiments, to the minimum, or to such number as the President may direct, and to report from day to day to the Adjutant General of the Army, and to proceed to drill and discipline their respective regiments according to the discipline of the Regular Army then in force.

Sec. 9. That after all original vacancies shall have been filled, subsequent vacancies shall be filled upon examination from the classes of persons heretofore designated, and under the instructions of the Secretary of War. The National Reserve will at all times be governed by the Rules and Articles of War of the United States, so far as the same are applicable.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of War may from time to time establish schools of instruction for the officers of the National Reserve at the various military posts where the troops of the Regular Army may be stationed, and may require the officers of the National Reserve to attend such schools of instruction for a period of ten days annually. Such schools of instruction shall be conducted by officers of the Regular Army. Officers of the National Reserve while in attendance upon such schools of instruction under orders of the Secretary of War, shall be entitled to receive the pay of their respective grades.

Sec. 11. That in time of war or of great public peril the President shall cause the National Reserve to be organized into brigades and divisions, and shall detail officers from the Regular Army as general officers of such brigades and divisions.

THE PROCTOR ARMY BILL.

S. 5023.—Mr. Proctor: For the reorganization of the Army of the United States and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Is the same as the Hull bill.

Sec. 2. Same as the Hull bill except that there are 12 Captains and 17 1st Lieutenants, including the Adjutant, Q. M., and 3 squadron Adjutants. There is one Veterinarian instead of two, and no Commissary Sergeant. Blank spaces are left all through the bill for the number of privates. Sec. 3. The Artillery Corps of the Hull bill is rejected and this section reads as follows: Sec. 3. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 12 Captains, 14 1st Lieutenants (1 1st Lieutenant to be appointed Adjutant and 1 1st Lieutenant to be appointed Quartermaster), 12 2d Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Chief Musician and 2 Principal Musicians, and 12 batteries. The enlisted strength of each battery shall consist of 1 1st Sergeant, 8 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 2 Musicians, 1 Wagoner, and privates; in all, men, of whom not more than shall be first-class privates. Provided, That such number of batteries as the President shall direct may be organized as heavy, or coast-defense, field, or light artillery proper, siege, mountain, and machine-gun batteries, respectively: Provided further, That there shall be artillery bands, each band to consist of 1 Chief Musician, 1 Principal Musician, and 1 Drum Major (with the rank, pay, and allowances of 1st Sergeant), 4 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 12 privates, and 1 cook.

Sec. 4. Same as the Hull bill, with the changes noted above in Sec. 2, and the reduction of the Chief Musicians to 1, the Corporals to 8, and the Artificers to 1. The other sections of the bill are as follows:

Sec. 5. That all vacancies created or caused by the provisions of this act in the line of the Army shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the several arms.

Sec. 6. That the Adjutant General's Department of the Army shall consist of 1 Adjutant General, with the rank of Major General; 3 Assistant Adjutants General, with the rank of Colonel; 6 Assistant Adjutants General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Assistant Adjutants General with the rank of Major, and Assistant Adjutants General with the rank of Captain, mounted: Provided, That after the passage of this act such vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department as can be filled by regular promotion of officers now in that corps shall be so filled in accordance with existing law, but no new appointments shall be made, and all vacancies not subject to be filled by such promotion shall be filled by detail by the Secretary of War of officers of the line of the same grade in which the vacancy exists. The chief of the corps, however, when there are none of the appointed officers remaining in the corps to take the place by regular promotion, shall be detailed by the President from the Major or Brigadier Generals, Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels of the line, and such officer while at the head of the corps shall have the pay and allowances of a Major General. The details shall be for the term of four years, unless sooner relieved, and officers below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel shall not be eligible to another detail until they have served in the line for a time equal to their last previous service on staff detail. Officers above the grade of Major shall be eligible to repeated detail without restriction. Officers serving under this provision on staff detail shall take rank in their grade according to the date of their detail. The detail of an officer, except when it relieves another officer to go back to service in the line, shall be treated as creating a vacancy at the foot of his grade in the line, which shall be filled by regular promotion, the purpose of this provision being not to deplete the number of officers available for duty in the line, but to maintain as many line officers as are authorized by law for companies and regiments, and a sufficient number in excess to fill the staff details hereby authorized. Details shall be apportioned as nearly as may be among the three arms of the line of the Army in proportion to the num-

ber of officers in each, and the details shall be made from those officers who have special qualifications for the duties to which they are assigned, as shown by the efficiency reports of their superior officers forwarded through military channels and on file in the office of the Adjutant General. While on staff duty the officer's name shall still be carried on the register in its proper place, with a notation that he is detailed for service in the Department, and when his detail terminates or when promoted, he shall return to his arm of service, preserving his usual rank therein: Provided, That the Secretary of War shall not be required to fill a vacancy in any staff department if, in his judgment, a less number of officers will suffice to perform the duties properly.

Sec. 7. That the Inspector General's Department shall consist of 1 Inspector General, with the rank of Brigadier General; 4 Inspectors General, with the rank of Colonel; 5 Inspectors General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and 9 Inspectors General, with the rank of Major: Provided, That all vacancies in the Inspector General's Department shall be filled in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as heretofore provided for filling vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department.

Sec. 8. That the Judge Advocate General's Department shall consist of 1 Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Brigadier General; 2 Assistant Judge Advocates General, with the rank of Colonel; 4 Deputy Judge Advocates General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and 6 Judge Advocates, with the rank of Major; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail such number of officers of the line as he may deem necessary to serve as Acting Judge Advocates of military departments, who shall have while on such duty the rank, pay, and allowances of Captains of cavalry: Provided, That all vacancies in the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be filled in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as heretofore provided for filling vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department, except that officers in this department shall be eligible to repeated detail without restriction.

Sec. 9. That the Quartermaster's Department shall consist of 1 Quartermaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General; 8 Assistant Quartermasters General, with the rank of Colonel; 16 Deputy Quartermasters General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; 25 Quartermasters, with the rank of Major; 75 Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain, mounted; the Military Storekeeper now provided for by law; and 150 Post Quartermaster Sergeants: Provided, That all vacancies in the Quartermaster General's Department shall be filled in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as is heretofore provided for filling vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department: And provided further, That the Secretary of War, when in his judgment it may be for the economical administration of the service, may detail the same officer for duty in both the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, but such double detail shall create but one vacancy in the line.

Sec. 10. That the Subsistence Department shall consist of 1 Commissary General, with the rank of Brigadier General; 2 Assistant Commissaries General, with the rank of Colonel; 6 Deputy Commissaries General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; 12 Commissaries, with the rank of Major; 27 Assistant Commissaries, with the rank of Captain, mounted, and 160 Commissary Sergeants, who shall have the rank of Post Quartermaster Sergeants: Provided, That all vacancies in the Subsistence Department shall be filled in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as is heretofore provided for filling vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department: And provided further, That the Secretary may, when in his judgment it may be for the economical administration of the service, detail the same officer for duty in both the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments, but such double detail shall create but one vacancy in the line.

Sec. 11. That the Medical Department shall consist of 1 Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General; 20 Surgeons, with the rank of Colonel; 30 Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; 100 Surgeons, with the rank of Major; 350 Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain or 1st Lieutenant; and a Hospital Corps, consisting of 250 Hospital Sergeants, who shall have the pay and allowances of Hospital Stewards; 100 Pharmacists, with a compensation of \$40 per month and the allowances of Acting Hospital Stewards; 400 Hospital Corporals, with the pay and allowances of Acting Hospital Stewards; and 3,200 privates: Provided, That all vacancies in the grades of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major created or caused by this section shall, as far as practicable, and subject to the prescribed examination, be filled by promotion, according to seniority, as now provided by law: Provided also, That Assistant Surgeons shall have the rank of 1st Lieutenant for the first five years' service, and that of Captain after five years' service, subject to the examination now required by law: And provided further, That the period during which any Assistant Surgeon shall have served as a medical officer of the Volunteer Army during the war with Spain shall be counted as a portion of the five years' service required to entitle him to the rank of Captain. Acting Assistant Surgeons may be appointed by the Surgeon General, with the sanction of the Secretary of War and under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, for temporary service whenever imperatively necessary, at a compensation not to exceed \$150 per month: Provided, That no one shall be so appointed until he shall have passed a satisfactory professional examination.

Sec. 12. That the Pay Department shall consist of one Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General; 5 Assistant Paymasters General, with the rank of Colonel; 8 Deputy Paymasters General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; 13 Paymasters, with the rank of Major; and 33 Paymasters, with the rank of Captain: Provided, That all vacancies in the grades of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, as now prescribed by law: And provided further, That persons who have served as officers of the Pay Department in the Volunteer Army in the war with Spain and persons in civil life may be appointed to positions in the grades of Major and Captain created by this section, and such persons, prior to appointment, shall be examined as to their physical fitness for service only; but no such person shall be appointed to the grade of Major after he shall have reached the age of 35 years, nor to the grade of Captain after he shall have reached the age of 30 years.

Sec. 13. That the Ordnance Department shall consist of 1 Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General; 5 Colonels; 8 Lieutenant Colonels; 12 Majors; 25 Captains; 25 1st Lieutenants; the Ordnance Storekeeper now authorized by law, and the enlisted men, including Ordnance Sergeants, as now authorized by law: Provided, That upon the death, retirement, or other separation from active service of the Ordnance Storekeeper now in service, the office of Ordnance Storekeeper shall cease to exist: And provided further, That all vacancies in the Ordnance Department shall be filled in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as heretofore provided for filling vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department, except that they shall be taken wholly from the artillery arm of the service.

Sec. 14. That the Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General; 10 Colonels; 15 Lieutenant Colonels; 25 Majors; 57 Captains, mounted, 50 1st Lieutenants, 50 2d Lieutenants, and 1 regiment of engineers, which, together with the officers serving therewith, shall be a part of the line of the Army: Provided, That vacancies in the Corps of Engineers created by this act, in all grades above that of 2d Lieutenant, shall be filled by promotion by seniority from the Corps of Engineers: And provided further, That officers of the Corps of Engineers shall not be eligible to promotion to the grade of Captain until they shall have served at least five years as Lieutenants. The regiment of engineers shall consist of 1 Sergeant Major; 1 Quartermaster Sergeant; 1 Commissary Sergeant, who shall have the pay and allowances of regimental Quartermaster Sergeant; 3 Battalion Sergeant Majors, who shall have the pay and allowances of 1st Sergeant; a band, and 12 companies, organized into 3 battalions of 4 companies each. The band of an engineer regiment shall consist of 1 Chief Musician; 1 Principal Musician; 1 Drum Major, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a 1st Sergeant; 4 Sergeants; 8 Corporals; 12 privates, and 1 cook. Each company of engineers shall consist of 1 1st Sergeant; 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, who shall have the pay and allowances of a Sergeant of Engineers; 9 Sergeants; 15 Corporals; 2 Musicians; 2 cooks; 60 first-class privates, and 60 second-class privates, and shall be recruited in the same manner and with the same limitations as are prescribed for the other branches constituting the military establishment: Provided, That such additional restrictions and limitations may be required as may be necessary for securing recruits specially fitted for the engineer service. And the officers of the regiment shall consist of 1 Colonel; 1 Lieutenant Colonel; 3 Majors; 12 Captains; 17 1st Lieutenants, including a Regimental Adjutant and 3 Battalion Adjutants, and 12 2d Lieutenants, all of whom shall be detailed from time to time when deemed necessary by the Chief of Engineers from the Corps of Engineers.

Sec. 15. That the Signal Corps shall consist of 1 Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier General; 2 Colonels; 3 Lieutenant Colonels; 5 Majors, one of whom shall be the banded disbursing officer of the corps; 12 Captains; 15 1st Lieutenants; 60 first-class Sergeants; 120 Sergeants; 75 Corporals; 300 first-class privates, and 75 second-class privates: Provided, That the original vacancies in the commissioned force created by this section shall be filled by selection from those who have served as commissioned officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps in the war with Spain: And provided further, That no such officer shall be appointed until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his physical, moral and professional qualifications before a board of officers whose proceedings and findings shall have been approved by the Secretary of War; and no person not now an officer of the Regular Army shall be appointed to the grade of Major after he shall have reached the age of 35 years, nor to that of Captain after he shall have reached the age of 30 years, nor to that of 1st Lieutenant after he shall have reached the age of 25 years.

Sec. 16. That organizations serving in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the islands of the Pacific may, in the discretion of the President, be recruited in whole or in part from the inhabitants thereof, to whom the legal restrictions upon enlistments in the Army, as regards the term of service, age, citizenship, and educational qualifications, shall not apply, and who shall be entitled to such pay and allowances, not exceeding those now authorized, as the President may direct: Provided, That all officers and soldiers appointed or enlisted within the present limits of the United States shall be entitled, while serving in the islands aforesaid, or in Alaska, to additional pay at the rate of 25 per centum upon the rates established by law for their several grades: And provided further, That no such organization shall be authorized by this act to have the pay and allowances of a Sergeant of Infantry.

Sec. 17. That the President may authorize the enlistment of such number of colored regiments as he may deem for the interest of the service, but not in excess of 10 per centum of the entire enlisted force of the Army.

Sec. 18. That the number of officers authorized by the Act of Congress approved Feb. 16, 1891, to be placed on the limited retired list is increased to 600.

Sec. 19. That hereafter, except as provided in the Act of Congress approved July 30, 1892, no person shall be appointed to the position of 2d Lieutenant in the Army after he shall have reached the age of 27 years, and no person shall be so appointed under the Act of July 30, 1892, after he shall have reached the age of 30 years; and no person shall be appointed to the position of Chaplain in the Army after he shall have reached the age of 40 years, nor until he shall first be examined and recommended by a committee of the ecclesiastical body of which he is a member as to fitness and probable adaptation to the work, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his physical and educational qualifications.

Sec. 20. That in order to promote the general welfare of the service, as well as the experience and efficiency of the officers, transfers can be made below the rank of Colonel from one arm of the service to the other, or from the staff to the line of the Army, and vice versa, whenever the best interests of the service may warrant such transfer.

Sec. 21. That the Corps of Cadets shall consist of 1 from each Congressional district, 1 from each Territory, 1 from the District of Columbia, 2 from each State at large, and 40 from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the 40 cadets appointed at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed: Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, add not to exceed forty in all to the Corps of Cadets by appointment of natives and actual residents of Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippine Islands.

Sec. 22. That all laws or parts of laws which conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and nothing in this act shall operate to cause the discharge from the service of the United States of any commissioned officer now in the Regular Army.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Previous to adjournment for the holidays Dec. 21, the two houses of Congress agreed upon the Urgency Deficiency bill with the following amendments proposed by the Senate; placing appropriations for emergency funds for the military and naval establishments under the discretion of the President; striking out the limitations as to the number and pay of civilian nurses in the Medical Department of the Army; appropriating \$35,000 for the Signal Service of the Army; appropriating under the Engineer Department of the Army \$30,000 for pontoon trains, etc., and \$30,000 for services of surveyors and other civilian employees on the staff of division and corps commanders; reappropriating for the last six months of the fiscal year 1899 the unexpended balance of the national defense fund of \$50,000,000.

In the Senate Mr. Chandler submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate of the estimated cost of the 15 battleships and cruisers recommended as an increase of the Navy in his report of Nov. 15, 1898, including the cost of the armor, at the prices now being paid, and the cost of the armament."

The House, Dec. 19, passed the bill (H. R. 3589) to extend the powers and duties of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries to include game birds and other wild birds useful to man.

Mr. Ermentrout presented in the House a petition of James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, for himself and on behalf of the other Catholic Archbishops of the United States, for the reopening of the Indian contract-school question, for an inquiry concerning the whole subject of Indian education, and for an investigation by a committee of Congress of the schools operated under both the Government and the contract systems—the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. Res. 313 directs the Secretary of War to submit a report of survey and estimate for the improvement of the east channel in New York Harbor, from the Narrows to the sea, and for the enlarging of the same to the depth of 35 feet and a width of 1,500 feet, and to also report upon the desirability of such improvement.

Mr. McBride proposes to the Naval Appropriation bill \$1,000 to pay the expenses of a Naval Board to report the location and construction of a drydock on the Columbia River, Oregon.

Mr. Dingler has submitted a concurrent resolution to carry out the suggestion in the President's Message that we should enter into correspondence with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all property at sea not contraband of war from capture or destruction by belligerent powers; and Mr. Pettigrew proposes to add to the Sundry Civil bill \$60,000 for a permanent post at Fort Meade, S. D., having a capacity for one regiment of cavalry.

The bills to revive the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, and to authorize the sale of auxiliary naval vessels were favorably reported in the House Dec. 19.

Mr. Carmach has introduced a bill (H. R. 11315) to

revise and amend the captured and abandoned property out of the Civil War, so as to extend its benefits to those who were thrown out of court on the ground of disloyalty.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution providing for the removal of the remains of the late Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to Gen. Grant and Secretary of War, from the Congressional Cemetery to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., together with the base and granite shaft now marking the spot.

S. 5027, 5089 and H. R. 11294 are bills to correct the relative rank of Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th U. S. Inf.

Senator Hale this week introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to erect a monument in Havana, to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine. The bill is recommended by the Navy Department and will no doubt be adopted.

Mr. Barney (Rep., Wis.), in charge of the pension bill, made an explanatory statement of its provisions. Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.), of the Appropriations Committee, in reply to Mr. Barney, called attention to the fact that when he first came to Congress fourteen years ago, the Pension Appropriation bill invariably precipitated a "bloody-shirt" discussion. He congratulated the country that Congress had progressed since then, and that there would be no acrimonious discussion on this bill. The country at last had the gratifying information that the pension roll had reached the maximum.

"And I congratulate the country for this," said Mr. Allen in conclusion, "that while one of the most gallant and desperate soldiers of the Confederacy (himself) helped to report this bill, the President of the United States is down in Dixie doing honor to the Confederate dead. We all have cause to rejoice."

Senator Vest in the debate on Dec. 14 on a pension bill said: "If I had my way I will frankly state that I would turn over the whole business to the Army and allow Army officers to administer the entire system. I believe if that were done we could eliminate a large portion of the pensions that are now being paid out of the Treasury of the United States. I would cheerfully support such a bill. Yet I am compelled to say, in honesty and frankness, that I do not think there is the slightest probability of its ever being passed."

Senator Gallagher said: "The last report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that, excluding the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Indian wars, and the Mexican War, coming down to the late war, there are on the rolls 327,080 army invalids, who were soldiers; there are 92,545 widows; there are 4,833 navy invalids and 2,300 widows. That is under the general laws. Under the act of June 27, 1890, which, as I have before stated, is practically a service pension act—not quite, but practically so—there were added to the roll 390,306 army invalids, 119,785 widows, 14,543 navy invalids, 5,944 navy widows, and 655 army nurses."

In the Senate Dec. 9 Mr. Warren presented a statement prepared by Capt. G. E. Clark, commanding the Oregon, in the case of Commander George T. Davis, U. S. N., whom Congress is now petitioned to advance one grade on the retired list for heroism never yet rewarded or even fitly recognized. It appears that for his gallantry in the attack upon Fort Fisher, Ensign George T. Davis was not only unrewarded, but five members of his class were advanced two grades for their services in the very assault in which he distinguished himself above all others. In the naval assault upon Fort Fisher, where 300 men were quickly struck down, Ensign George T. Davis was the only officer, with the exception of a master's mate (the latter being wounded), who passed the stockade and advanced to the ditch. Even when the attempt to storm had failed he fired his revolver at an officer on the parapet who was directing the fire poured into the broken and retreating column.

When the promotions were made after the war for meritorious conduct five members of the class to which Davis belonged, viz., McGregor, Harris, Cassel, Evans, and Coffin, were advanced to the grade of Lieutenant for having distinguished themselves in the assault upon Fort Fisher. Davis states that Cassel, now deceased, declared in his presence that he (Cassel) would protest to the Secretary of the Navy against being promoted while his (Davis's) superior claims remained unrecognized. This statement of Cassel's became a matter of public repute in the service. Coffin, now a captain on the retired list, says in a letter to Davis, a copy being herewith appended, "I always felt that you suffered great injustice." The dissatisfaction occasioned by these promotions, resulting as they did in strong appeals by several who felt that they had equal claims for advancement, and by the protests on the part of the remaining members of the class who urged that they should not be injured by having an additional number pass over them, caused Congress to decide that it would be unwise to make any further changes on the active list. Commander Davis was retired in the year 1889, having broken down while at sea in command of the Junia, and when war with Spain was declared immediately applied for duty. All his class are now on the Captain's list, and it would only be an act of justice to advance him to that grade, as no one would be affected by his promotion on the retired list, and his conspicuously heroic conduct, which should have distinguished him above even those who were advanced two grades, would receive a deserved and honorable recognition.

The debate on the Urgency Deficiency bill in the Senate was principally occupied with a discussion of the subject of releasing our Volunteer soldiers from the obligations of service now that fighting has ceased. Mr. Sewell said: "The process of mustering out has been going on for two months, right along, all the time. I think there have been 20,000 men mustered out on that basis. Men who have dependent families and men who have widowed mothers have almost invariably, and I think invariably, been mustered out on their direct application, approved by the Captain of the company and the Colonel of the regiment. Of that I myself have perfect knowledge. The process of reduction is going on away beyond your idea, or beyond the anticipation of anybody, and that, in my belief as a military man and one who keeps the run of the service, you will have 50,000 more mustered out without any legislation between now and July 1."

Senator Hale made some very sensible objections to Senator Proctor's project of sending a commission of five Senators to prow around in Cuba and Porto Rico and see what they can learn. He said: "I think it would be in bad taste and productive of evil for the Senate now to interfere in the condition of things in Cuba by sending down a committee to meddle. We have now, or will soon have, 50,000 men there under military orders, policing the whole island, dealing with all the delicate questions that must necessarily arise, and a committee of the Senate would be a stumbling block and a foolishness in the presence of that authority. We have an important commission sitting there dealing with the whole question of evacuation and the transfer of the power from Spain to the United States. A committee of the Senate hovering around the portals of that commission, making suggestions and seeking to control, would only make trouble and embroil us, and would hinder good order and good government."

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CONSTANT READER.—As you appear to be now in civil life, apply to the President of the United States through the Secretary of War to be ordered before a Board for examination, etc. Your previous practical service will stand you in good stead, if you possess the necessary educational requirements.

O. W.—The "new Army," as you term it, is not yet an actual fact, so it cannot be said how many appointments will be made by the President. As to qualifications for an enlisted man to be promoted to a commission, see C. O. 79 of 1892, A. G. O., published in Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 3, 1892, page 234.

W. W.—The appointments of 2d Lieutenants to date from July 9, 1898, as given in our issue of Dec. 17, were all confirmed on Dec. 14.

E. M. W.—The Militia or National Guard of the United States, as it is now called, was first authorized under the Articles of Confederation in 1777, although bodies of State military had existed before that time. One of the oldest organizations is the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, which was chartered in 1771; another old regiment is the 8th New York, organized in 1786. The French National Guard was instituted in Paris in 1789. For the vessels of the U. S. Navy in commission, see each number of the Army and Navy Journal, and for other information you desire see the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we published in our issue of Nov. 26. There are some 12,500 men in the Navy at the present time and 1,000 apprentices. To enter the Navy as a landsman, seaman or apprentice, applicants must be of good character, free from physical defects, and must understand and speak the English language. The 1st Regt., U. S. Inf. (now the 3d U. S. Inf.) was organized by resolution of Congress, June 3, 1784. A battalion of artillery was organized by resolution of Congress Oct. 20, 1789. Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmer was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Army after the inauguration of the first President in 1789.

Spain, with her population of less than twenty millions, asks for an army of 140,000, while the American Congress questions whether 100,000 is not too many for a republic of seventy-five millions, which has fallen heir to the distant provinces which Spain is no longer compelled to provide for.

Maj. Marchand and his party evacuated Fashoda during the morning of Dec. 11, when the French flag was lowered and the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted. The French detachment started for the Sobat River.

A vague dispatch from China says that a powder magazine situated in the center of the Chinese camp at Hang Chow has exploded, and that a square mile of houses has been levelled. It is estimated that 3,000 soldiers were killed, including the General Commanding the forces.

No Christmas table is complete without Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the finest appetizer.

BORN.

BRITAIN.—At the Naval Academy, Dec. 13, to the wife of Lieut. Carlo B. Britain, U. S. N., a son—Thomas Baldwin Britain.

HAINES.—At Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 13, 1898, a son to Lieut. Henry C. Haines, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Helen Rockwell Haines.

MARRIED.

HINES-WHERRY.—At Columbus, O., Dec. 19, 1898, St. John L. Hines, 2d U. S. Inf., and Miss Harriet S. Wherry, third daughter of Gen. Wm. M. Wherry, commanding Columbus Barracks, Ohio. No cards.

MURPHY-LOWE.—At Unity Church, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 8, 1898, Lieut. William Louis Murphy, 24th U. S. Inf., to Miss Pauline Whiting Lowe.

DIED.

GLOVER.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, P. A. Engr. H. D. Glover, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

HOLMES.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1898, Mr. David E. Holmes, a prominent clerk in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army since Oct. 9, 1893.

PAINE.—At Asheville, N. C., Dec. 21, 1898, Lieut. Comdr. Sumner C. Paine, U. S. N., retired.

PAUL.—At her residence, in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 19, Mrs. Louise Paul, widow of Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, U. S. A., and mother of the wives of Med. Insp. R. A. Marmon, U. S. N., and Lieut. H. H. Hosley, U. S. N.

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A cruise that will be of unusual interest to those on board and perhaps establish closer commercial relations between certain South American republics and this country has been undertaken by the gunboat Wilmington, which sailed from Norfolk this week bound to the West Indies and waters that have not been visited by an American warship since the days of the new Navy. The cruise is to extend to sections of the globe that have not seen the American flag flying on a warship in many years, and some points to be visited have never before been reached by any vessel carrying batteries. The Wilmington's orders contemplate a long voyage, up rivers where none but shallow draft vessels could enter, and to ports where practically no commerce at all is carried on with this Government. All the important ports in the West Indies will be stopping places, where visits will be exchanged with the officials on shore. Then the Wilmington will proceed to La Guayra, where she takes on board Minister Loomis for a long trip as far up the broad Orinoco as the little gunboat can go. The head waters of this stream will be explored and its commercial importance studied and reported on. The long and magnificent Amazon will then be entered and the Wilmington sent as far inland of the South American republic as her draft will permit. Proceeding down the East

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OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"Pinar Del Rio, Dec. 14, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Arrived here last night; troops comfortably encamped; have all required supplies; have been received with greatest enthusiasm and rejoicing. Civil Governor left province when Spanish troops retired. The alcalde called and tendered his services.

"A small Cuban force is in town as police. Good order prevails everywhere. Shall raise flag to-morrow in presence of troops and citizens.

"Treasury empty and only means of replenishing it a system of taxation almost to the verge of confiscation. No custom houses in this province. Country of great fertility and beauty, but ravaged almost to destruction; assured by responsible citizens and foreigners that one-half the former population has been killed or starved to death. Colonel Seyburn, with two battalions, is at Guanajay. He is ordered to occupy Mariel, with a detachment. No sickness.

The following cablegram from Major Gen. Greene, at Havana, was received in Washington Dec. 17:

"Military Post Office established and ready for business. Can handle all the mail for the troops in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and when the Spanish evacuate Matanzas we can handle everything east as far as the terminus of the railroad at Santa Clara. Mail for Puerto Principe and Santiago can be handled only by water, and it will be necessary to have a naval vessel or transport before anything can be done with it through Havana."

Mrs. C. C. Cusick, wife of Capt. Cusick, has recently joined her husband at 513 Prospect street, Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Beverly Kennon, widow of Lieut. Beverly Kennon, of the Navy, who lost his life by the bursting of the gun "Peacemaker" on the Princeton, so many years ago, gave a "coming out" tea in honor of her granddaughter, Miss Agnes Peter, Thursday, Dec. 15, at Tudor Place in Georgetown, D. C., the old-time residence of Mrs. Kennon. The following young ladies were selected to assist the debutante in doing the honors of Tudor Place: Miss Grace Dunlop, Miss Florence Beale, Miss Annie Greenlees, Miss Henrietta Webster, Miss Bessie Orme, Miss Sophis Stuart, Miss Taylor, of Washington. The debutante is the daughter of Dr. Peter, of Georgetown.

The New Century Calligraph exhibits the perfection to which the typewriter has been brought. It is supplied with a graduated scale and stops under the platen which makes the copying of tables in a regular manner, or of accounts on ruled forms, perfectly easy and has three other scales for the uniform regulation of the work. It is only when a machine like this that represents all that has been done to meet the requirements of copyists is examined that we understand why machine writing has taken the place of hand writing so generally. A light touch, regular and sure printing and ease of manipulation are only the beginning of the demands made by copyists. It is necessary to find and mark accurately any point on the page with certainty for the purpose of making corrections, to put the sheet in evenly, to have a uniform movement, light touch and clear impression and all of the motions must spring from the simplest movements on the part of the operator. The machine is a marvel of ingenious design and careful workmanship, and compared with the typewriters of fifty years ago it shows the power of invention when guided by constant use and experience. It is made by the American Writing Machine Company, 237 Broadway.

"Yesterdays in the Philippines," by Joseph Earle Stevens (Scribner's) is called by the author a record of casual life in

Manila. He went there in 1893 and spent two years as the representative of a New York business house who turned their agency over to an English firm in 1896, for the Spanish rulers were in the habit of making things as unpleasant as possible for Americans. Our author thinks America too large a place to make the opportunities of the Philippines appear attractive, but probably there will be men enough who will enjoy the peculiar life of foreign settlements in the tropics to take up willingly work that he laid down with pleasure. Mr. Stevens's association with the Philippines was not intimate enough to give him an accurate insight into their character, but life on the islands is different from anything known to us, and he has many interesting reminiscences of natives as well as of the foreign colony. The conditions of labor are indicated by the fact that a hemp crop of 200,000,000 pounds a year is prepared in hand machines that allow the workman to clean only 25 pounds a day. Improvements in machinery were not desired, however, by our foreign rivals. Mr. Stevens has given us an entertaining story of his Philippine life.

Lieut. Col. H. M. E. Brunker is the author of a little volume entitled "Questions on Organization and Equipment Subjects," published by William Clowes & Sons. From the same publishers we have received a sixth edition of their "Handbook of Artillery Material," by F. C. Morgan, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, with plates and index. The work is brought down to date, showing the latest changes. The Editors' Publishing Company, Cincinnati, publish the "Red Patriots; the Story of the Seminole," by Charles H. Coe. It contains fifteen illustrations of Indian chiefs and Indian scenes. Doubleday & McClure Company publish a little volume of "Tales from McClure," by Gen. Miles and others, with a portrait of the General.

Forbes & Co., Chicago, publish "Imperial America: The Policy of National Expansion," by William C. Levere, who believes in American Imperialism and gives no quarter to its enemies.

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The history of the Gatlings at Santiago is very much to Lieut. Parker's credit. Nothing but push ever got the guns over the Cuban roads and nothing but dash took them over the crowded road to the fighting. Lieut. Parker is too modest to tell how the ball began, but Capt. Marcotte gives us the story of the first shot: "As Lieut. Parker, hot in the collar at the previous delays, rushed across the Aguadores Creek, seeking an opening for his Gatlings, he remarked in his Missouri vernacular: 'I've been shot at all the morning and have not seen a Spaniard.' Parker's words were not all spoken before Capt. Boughton, who was coolly cogitating nearby on the events of the hour, jumped into the road and placing his hand on Parker's arm, led him to an opening in the bushes, and while Parker was looking at the full view of the Fort San Juan Hill, so beautifully focussed through the space, asked: 'Now, do you see any Spaniards?' 'Number 3 Gatling load and fire at 1,000 yards,'

shouted Parker, and for the first time in United States history 'No. 3' Gatling sang its own praise."

A dispatch from Newfoundland says that the French cable repair ship Contre-Amiral Coubet has been working on the Grand Banks for the last two weeks in changing the position of the French transatlantic cables, reducing the liability of the cables to be destroyed by a foreign power in case of hostilities. The cables have been moved to some new line, the location of which will be kept secret.

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The presentation of a ship's bell and a library by the Alumni of Princeton University to the United States gunboat Princeton took place at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Princeton Club of Philadelphia also availed themselves of this opportunity to present a silver bowl to the Princeton, which they were prevented from doing at League Island Navy Yard, by reason of the short stay of the gunboat there. The bell was designed by Thomas Shields Clarke, an alumnus of the university and was cast at the works of Bureau Brothers in the city of Philadelphia. The library has been specially selected by Charles Scribner's Sons of this city, and consists of some thousand volumes with bookcases. The Committee of the Alumni of the University in charge of the presentation were as follows: Hon. John L. Cadwalader, of New York, chairman; James W. Alexander, of New York; Prof. Andrew F. West, of Princeton, N. J.; M. Taylor Pyne, of Princeton, N. J.; C. C. Cuyler,

of New York, treasurer; Phillipus W. Miller, of Philadelphia; C. Ledyard Blair, of New York; George Wm. Burleigh, of New York, secretary. Comdr. C. H. West, U. S. N., of the Princeton, accepted the gift in a neat speech.

Among the Shades.—Alexander—What's the matter with you, Caesar? You seem to be downcast. I hope it isn't your digestion.

Caesar—No; I've just been thinking of the mistake I made in not establishing a magazine before I started out to conquer Gaul. Just think what a nice slice I might have got out of it by writing up the story of the campaign for serial publication before bringing it out in book form, as I did in my Commentaries! I realize, too, that I might well have given myself a good deal more credit than I did, if I hadn't been so blamed modest. These modern warriors have caught on all right, I see. Aleck,

there were lots of things about the business that you and I didn't know.—Cleveland Leader.

A dispatch from Odessa to the "Daily Mail" says that the Russian Government has ordered that ten torpedo boat destroyers be built at that place, to be completed in two years, to augment the Pacific squadron.

Berger, Leverault & Co., Paris, publish "Etudes sur la Marine de Guerre." It includes a discussion in French of naval strategy, squadron tactics, cruisers and scouts, the German maritime canal and modern fleets and the logical organization for the French navy.

"Chamber's Journal" estimates the cost of an English army mess at one dollar a day without wine or beer. In the crack corps the amount is considerably higher.

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